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1873.

The Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL.

Daily and Weekly.

LEADING PENNSYLVANIA PAPER.

A paper so widely known as the COMMERCIAL can safely refer to its course in the past as a guaranty for the future. But it will not be content to pursue the beaten path. The reelection of General Grant insures for the country a lengthened period of prosperity and progress. The press is destined to play a still more important part as the educator of the people and leader of public opinion. In the future, as in the past, the COMMERCIAL will not be content to lag in the rear, but will be fully up to the times in whatever relates to the general welfare.

As A PAPER OF GENERAL INTELLIGENCE AND MEDIUM OF THE LATEST NEWS, the COMMERCIAL is widely known and appreciated. We expend annually many thousands of dollars to supply the wants of the public.

As a PAPER OF PROGRESS, it will hereafter continue to maintain its character in this respect.

As a PAPER OF OPINION, the COMMERCIAL will continue to discuss men and measures with perfect freedom, and with an eye single to the public good, believing that the principles of the Republican party will thereby be best subserved.

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As a BUSINESS PAPER, the COMMERCIAL will hereafter, as heretofore, employ every agency it can command to meet the wants of the public. Now that the period of party excitement has been passed, it will pay special attention to topics interesting in the counting room, the banks and marts of trade, giving prominence to Science, Art, Invention, Agriculture and Manufactures.

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The country is about entering on a period of unexampled prosperity. The field of journalism is constantly expanding. It will be the aim of the COMMERCIAL to hold a position in it along with the leading journals of the country.

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THE COMMERCIAL,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

A PENNSYLVANIA PATRIOT.

"Jake" Karstetter.

The Clinton, Pa., *Democrat*, gives a readable sketch of one of the characters in Sugar Valley, Clinton county, the subject thereof being Jacob Karstetter. He is now sixty-seven years old, but stout and rugged. In the earlier days of the country, "Jake" Karstetter was one of the strongest of the many strong men of the period, always ready to take a hand in a "rough and tumble," but not a quarrelsome or meddlesome man, and nearly always coming out of a skirmish with victory perching on his banners; an unerring shot with the rifle, and generally ruled out at shooting matches on this account, as when he was allowed to participate no one else had the slightest chance of winning. At the breaking out of the war of the rebellion, Karstetter was "eager for the fray," but being fifty-four years old, the authorities refused to muster him into the service. Undiscouraged, he tried it again, this time giving his age as forty-four, was received as a member of Company C, Seventh Pennsylvania Regiment, and served two years. In the Seven Days' fight he was badly injured by being trodden upon, on the breast, by the horse of one of Gen. Meade's aides. While lying disabled, he rolled into a muddy ditch and lay there twenty-six hours, in the hope of escaping capture; but the "rebs" nabbed him and he was sent to Libby prison. After being a few days in confinement, he was offered a parole, but refused to take the oath obligating him not to take up arms until regularly exchanged, telling his captors "he'd be — if he took any such oath." When he got out, he said, he intended to fight them; he wasn't going to be lying 'round doing nothing. If he couldn't do that if he went now, he would stop there till he could. And stay he did. When released from Libby, Jake's time was out, and he returned to his family. He soon wearied of quiet home life, however, longing for the excitement of the army; and resisting all entreaties, he went to Harrisburg and had an interview with Gov. Curtin. Karstetter told the Governor that he wanted to go and fight for the Union, and was sent to the front. He served until after the battle of Cedar Creek or Fisher's Hill, when Sheridan made his famous ride. He participated in at least twenty engagements, and was finally discharged on account of physical disability. From his peculiar organization, and being a little indisposed, from his habits of life, to submit to rigid discipline, Karstetter was erratic and hard to keep down to company duty. He was passionately fond of sharpshooting, and lost no chance to go off by himself and have a few quiet and generally effective shots at the "graybacks." While on picket duty one day, one of Mosby's men drew a bead on him, and neatly amputated two of his fingers. He is now living quietly with his family, and delights to relate the stories of the battle-field, in camp and on the march.

PROF. HITCHCOCK, of Amherst College, in a letter from abroad to the Springfield, Mass., *Republican*, says if any one has a wish to see a set of villainously dirty human rascals, let him take Suez and Alexandria for patterns, and if he don't then believe in Darwinianism or something worse, he will be hard to convince of anything within the capacity of human reason. And yet, right in their midst, stand those superb granite obelisks, Cleopatra's Needle and Pompey's Pillar, the like of which the art and science of the nineteenth century could not produce.

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

BAKING BREAD.

The heat of the oven and besides being equally diffused should continue regular. The heat is right when flour sprinkled on the oven bottom turns brown gradually, and too great if the flour chars black directly; for then it will produce a thick crust, often burnt, while the interior of the loaf is undone. The crumb is cooked at the boiling point, two hundred and twelve degrees, and might be done in a steam chamber as well as an oven but for the crust, which we all love so well that we are not willing to dispense with it for any more economical mode of cooking than the oven. The heat of the oven swells a well raised lump of dough to about double the size by the expansion of carbonic acid and by steam arising from the moisture in the loaf and by the vaporizing of the alcohol distilled in the process of baking to the amount of one quarter of one per cent. of the weight of bread.

A well raised loaf of bread is more than half cavities. The loss of weight in baking depends upon the quality of flour and size of the loaf. A one pound loaf will generally require one pound six ounces of dough. A six pound loaf requires seven pounds of dough. This shows that it is the most economical to bake loaves.

If you wish to prevent baking a hard crust, you can do so by rubbing the loaf after it is shaped for the oven with a little butter, just enough to varnish the surface. The crust, however, if not burnt, is always eaten with satisfaction, its bitter taste being preferred by many persons. The crust, which is dry and crisp upon new bread, grows soft and moist after a day or two. Some housewives always wrap their loaves in wet cloths when taken from the oven, to prevent the crust from continuing to get drier. There is no need of this because the moisture of the crumb soon softens the crust, and frequently leaves the crumb too dry. When this is the case return the loaf to the oven in company with a dish of hot water. The average quantity of water in well baked loaves is about forty-five per cent.

The best flour contains six to ten per cent. of water. The reason that spring wheat flour makes moister bread than winter wheat is because it contains more gluten, and that being once thoroughly wet in mixing the dough, is retentive of the water, even after it has lost its tough, adhesive qualities in passing from dough into well baked bread crumb. A portion of the starch of the dough also retains water by being converted by the baking process into gum. The loaf will retain much more moisture, and consequently be better bread, if it crusts over immediately upon its being placed in the oven, as it is then in a measure impervious to water, and shuts in all that the interior of the loaf contains.

FRUIT GARDEN.

A fruit garden is better if made separate from the vegetable garden, but to many this will seem a needless waste of room. The majority of farmers and gardeners take advantage of every available space between the rows of trees and small fruits. More thorough and careful culture can be given the trees and small fruits if the ground is not occupied with vegetables. A fruit garden should be situated in a well-sheltered spot, and where the soil is easily drained, either naturally or artificially. In selecting varieties, due regard should be had to both early and late sorts, so that the crops will cover as long a season as possible. If farmers would have their sons remain upon the farm, they should pay more attention to the cultivation of choice fruit and vegetables, and try to create in them an interest for horticulture as well as farming. Very little can be done now except to make plans to be executed in the spring, and occasionally, when a mild day comes, to prune the grape-vines, gooseberries, and such small fruits and trees as require it.—*Am. Ag.*

THE KITCHEN GARDEN.

The *American Agriculturist* gives the following advice: The most that can be done at the North this month is to attend to the cold-frames, and prepare materials for hot-beds or for forcing vegetables. At the South, many things can be planted as soon as the soil is dry enough; beets, carrots, cabbages, etc., will stand considerable cold, and may be sown as soon as the frost is out of the ground.

Manure.—Turn over the piles of manure before they have a chance to burn. Cart out that intended for crops, and place where it will be needed.

Hot-Beds.—Prepare the sashes for use by giving them a coat of paint or petroleum, and replace all broken glass. They will not be needed for use at the North for a month or two yet. As a general rule, six weeks before the plants are to be set in the open ground is the proper time to start the hot-bed.

Straw mats should be provided for covering the sashes during cold nights and freezing weather. Directions for making have often been given.

Cold-Frames.—Give air every mild day, so as to keep the plants as dormant as possible. If snow falls upon them while the plants are frozen, it need not be removed, but if mild, remove when the storm has passed.

Seeds.—See that all seeds not yet cleaned are attended to at once, so that arrangements may be made for ordering what are needed. It is always best to order early to insure prompt attention, and to get such varieties as are wanted; later in the season the stock of some of the best sorts is often exhausted. In order to test the vitality of seeds, sow in a shallow box of soil and place in a warm room. They will germinate in a few days and if a large proportion are not good it will not do to rely upon the seed for a crop.

WORK IN THE HORTICULTURAL DEPARTMENTS.

The wintry weather of December does not hold forth much promise of pleasant days for out-door work in January. There now is time for making up reports, for future reference, upon the different crops, their quality, productiveness, etc. One trial of a new fruit or flower is seldom enough to determine its value; different soil and exposures have much to do with results, and affect quality as well as quantity. The commercial gardener does not experiment much with new sorts; this is mainly left to the amateur cultivator. Every gardener and fruit-raiser should be provided with at least one standard work upon such departments as he is engaged in, and more if possible. Books are the means of elevating the gardener as well as the literary and scientific man, and no one can really afford to be without them, however well-informed he may be in regard to his calling. If the practice of keeping a record of the different crops, their yield, etc., has never been attempted, commence at once, and in the end it will be found a very valuable return for the time spent. By keeping such a record, one in a few years acquires a stock of information which he can get in no other way, and a knowledge which increases in value year by year. The weekly gathering at the neighborhood Farmer's Club will not be neglected; it tends to promote friendly feelings between those engaged in similar branches of horticulture, and plans are often suggested and hints given which prove of great value.

TO MAKE POTATO STARCH.

Starch made from the common potato furnishes an excellent substitute for arrowroot as a wholesome, nutritious food for infants. It also makes a good, cheap pudding for the table if cooked like sago; and as it has not the medical properties of the arrowroot, it is much to be preferred as an article of daily food, except for children who are subject to diarrhea or summer complaint.

The process for making the starch is simple, and the time required so short as to put it into the power of every one having the means at hand. Wash any quantity of potatoes perfectly clean, and grate them into a tub half full of clean cold water; stir it up well; let it settle, and then pour off the foul water; put the grated potatoes into a fine wire or coarse sieve; plunge it into another tub full of clean, cold water and wash the starch through the meshes of the sieve, and throw the residue away; or wash it again if any starch remains in the pomace; let it settle again, and repeat this process until the water comes off clear; scrape from the top any remains of the pomace; then take the starch out, put it in dishes to dry in a warm room, and it will be fit for use immediately. When wanted for use, mix as much as may be needed in cold water, and stir it into boiling milk, or water if preferred, and it requires no further cooking. It also makes a stiff and beautiful starch for clearing thin muslins and laces.

FOOD OF FARM LABORERS IN EUROPE.

In an article relating to the food of farm laborers, in the *Rural Southerner*, we find the following collation of facts of interest to our readers. It says:

It is pretty generally known that in Ireland the farm laborer cannot afford meat in his diet, and subsists mainly on the potato; and not a few of us have read how rice is almost the sole food of teeming millions in India and China. But a great many in America are not aware how extensively this deprivation of flesh exists in some of the most famous nations and farming districts in Europe.

Here is the daily customary "ration" of the sturdy laborers who gather in these matchless waving fields of wheat and other grain, as given by Stephens, in his "Book of the Farmer": Breakfast, oatmeal porridge; dinner, bread and beer; middle of afternoon, a drink of beer; supper, oatmeal porridge.

According to Michelet, the French historian and philanthropic writer, meat has sometime disappeared from the food of the French laborer, Parisian as well as country. He even adds, that the very laborer who raises wheat is France, only gets to eat bread made of the coarse wheat meal; since the first and second qualities of flour must go to pay taxes, rents, etc.

In proud old Spain, the peasant is only able to eat, in lieu of a slice of beef, mutton or bacon a slice of onion with his bread. The Russian serf must appease his hunger with the national "black" bread. For long months in the year, the Syrian must live chiefly on figs, melons and vegetables; and the Moors, and the Arabs of North Africa, on dates; and the Italian rustic is driven to explore the mountain wilds for chestnuts to store up for his winter food.

King Henry VIII. thought it quite kindly and royal to utter the wish that England might go on prospering until every one of his subjects could afford "a chicken in his pot."

High farming has progressed to such a degree in England that the yield of crops would appear almost incredible to uneducated farmers in the United States; and especially so of the grain crop; and how natural to associate festive rejoicing and unstinted good cheer with the rich harvests in these districts. Yet how different are the facts!

SHADE AS A FERTILIZER.

A correspondent of the *Ohio Farmer* gives the true solution, as to how shade acts as a fertilizer, in the following sensible remarks:

"That shade is a fertilizer is a fact which has long been noticed, and much has been writtan to explain it. A few words will be sufficient for that purpose. Shade operates simply by preserving the ammonia which is in the soil and which is continually furnished by rain and snow water, and also by manures, and which is rapidly driven off from a naked surface of the soil, by a scorching sun. To preserve the ammonia, the skilful farmer plows his manure shortly after it is spread upon the soil; and spreads his manures upon his meadows late in the fall, or in the winter, or early in spring, so that the ammonia may be washed out of it into the soil, thus preventing its evaporation by the sun.

"Ammonia is either food or a condiment for most plants, and is necessary to their rapid growth. It has been ascertained by repeated experiments in England that the largest crops of wheat can be raised by imparting to the soil an extra quantity of ammonia, either by directly spreading salts of ammonia or by guano. Hence the greatest fertility of the soil will be more surely preserved by an alternation of crops rather than naked fallow, from which a scorching sun drives off the ammonia rapidly. We should ever bear in mind the eloquent words of an English writer, that 'mighty nature renews her strength, not by indolent repose, but in alternations in energy.'"

SPARE THE EWE LAMB.

One of the principal sources of revenue from a flock of longwooled sheep, is the early lamb, that, if well grown and fat, always command a good price. In several instances coming under our observation, parties made, as we thought, and still believe a mistake in parting with their ewe lamb, instead of holding them and reducing the flock to the desired number, by culling from the old ewe. True, the latter are not usually ready for the butcher so early in the summer as the lamb are, nor can they be depended upon to bring so much money; but this heavy drafting from the young and growing end of the flock, will eventually prove a loss, no matter what may be the present apparent advantage. There are two ways to keep up the standard of a flock. One is the policy that keeps all the best animals that are bred from it, selling those that are below the average in symmetry, style, and all the more desirable characteristics. The other is the policy that looks outside the flock for all improvement, by the purchase of the better animals that other breeders have had the judgment to cultivate, and the prudence to preserve. There is a fair remuneration in the business for the man who pursues the one, occasionally infusing a strain of new blood, if it can be found in animals better than his own. The man who pursues the opposite policy must needs start rich and die young, if he escapes poverty.

Carefully select the best sheep to keep, though the butcher offers a high price for them. It is by such a course alone, coupled with high feeding, that the best animals can be bred and grown.—*Vermont Farmer.*

ALMOST AN EMPRESS.

The Story of Miss Howard and Louis Napoleon.

A melancholy interest attaches to the fate of Miss Howard, whose name is better known than the circumstances of her life. The story, as given in detail by Griscelli, is as follows: "On a night of such fog as they have in London a man was walking up and down the Haymarket. His height was some five feet and several inches; he was thick-waisted, short-legged, with a pallid face, small eyes, mustaches, buttoned to the neck and carrying in his hand a loaded cane, without any hat. The passers-by might have taken him for a policeman. Suddenly a door gave entrance to a lady elegantly dressed. The man exclaimed, 'Hallo, madame, alone so late, and in such bad weather?'

"Without invitation he followed the lady, who, arriving in her parlor and thinking him a civil policeman, offered him two shillings.

"'Madame! Money—to me?'

"'And who are you?'

"'I am the Prince Louis Napoleon.'

"Next day the conspirator of Strasbourg and Boulogne, the escaped from the fortress of Ham, recalled himself to the memory of his followers by sending them some English gold with which to still conspire against the government that had twice left him his life. From this day the misery which had overwhelmed the son of Admiral Verhuel was driven away by the bank notes of Miss Howard. While he was President he had called Miss Howard to Rue de Ciry. Miss Howard, who had given 8,000,000 (of francs) to Napoleon at the moment of his elevation, was considered and considered herself as the future Empress. But the daughter of Albion counted without him who 'when he speaks, lies; when he is silent, plots.'

"One day Napoleon sent Miss Howard to Havre in company with his accomplice, Mocquart, promising to come and see her upon the Sunday. Saturday he married Mlle. de Montijo. Taking her tea the morning of the day when she should receive the visit of him who owed everything to her, Miss Howard read the marriage in the *Moniteur Officiel*. Precipitately leaving the Hotel Frascati, she engaged a special train and reached her home in Paris, where she saw the strangest spectacle. Furniture, cushions, papers, notes, letters, contracts—some were broken, others emptied, and others stolen. Pietri, warned by a dispatch from Mocquart, had gone to No. 14 Rue de Ciry. He was able to hear, and others heard like him, the insulted English woman call Napoleon assassin, swindler and robber. Next day upon her awakening Miss Howard was saluted by Mmes. Fould and Fleury with the title of Countess of Beauregard. At the same time they gave her the deeds of ownership to a property bearing this name, situated upon the route of Versailles. Several months later the new countess left France and established herself in Florence, where she built a splendid palace upon the banks of the Arno. But ten years after ennui seized her, and she wished to again see Paris. Every day at the moment when Napoleon and the Empress came from the Tuileries Miss Howard showed herself in a superb equipage and dazzling toilet. Rumor said that the Empress was furious. Some days after a performance at the Italiens, during which the Englishwoman, covered and occupying a box directly in front, had amused herself by eyeing through an opera glass the woman who had stolen her 'Poleon, Miss Howard was found suffocated in her bed."

THE SMOKE NUISANCE.

A New Device for Consuming Coal Smoke.

Mr. B. F. McCarty, of Cleveland, has made a discovery which promises to settle, partially at least, the question of smoke consumption, and in a different way from any yet suggested. Mr. McC. was looking after means to secure a better draft for a sluggish fire, and the idea occurred to him, after other devices failed, to try the effects of steam. A small pipe was made to conduct the "dry steam" from the top of the boiler to the upper part of the furnace, where it entered in two small jets striking downward on the burning fuel. No sooner was the steam injected into the furnace than the sluggish, smoky fire sprang up into a clear, bright, yellowish and intensely hot flame, filling the whole furnace with a loud roar. The end sought—a strong draft—was attained, and in addition the long sought desideratum of a smokeless fire. This simple apparatus was next applied to the furnace of the Cleveland *Herald* printing establishment, and that journal gives an interesting account of the result. It says: "The smoke stack that had long been a nuisance to ourselves and our neighbors was instantly as innocent of smoke as a deserted house, and so it has continued, save when the steam has been turned off for the sake of experiment and comparison. The exact chemical process is not yet clearly determined. The most probable explanation is that the agitation caused by the violent injection of the particles of steam brings the oxygen of the air into more rapid combination with the coal gas, and so facilitates combustion. The steam itself may be decomposed, and so furnish some oxygen, but this does not add to the heat, as an equal amount of the heat gained in the recombination of the oxygen is lost in its separation from the hydrogen in the steam. There is, in the *Herald* furnace, a saving of about twenty-five per cent. of the fuel consumed, which represents the amount of carbon hitherto carried off in smoke. By Mr. McCarty's simple contrivance—on which he has secured a patent—the *Herald* saves money by the consumption of less fuel; it no longer annoys its neighbors with a cloud of black smoke, even when fresh coal is thrown on the fire; and the engineer reports that he can get up steam much quicker than before."

The Trouble in the Anthracite Region.

[From the Pottsville Standard, 11th.]

The controversy between the miners and operators has not yet been settled, and the last proposition submitted by the operators has been rejected by the men. It seems now certain that the miners will not work for less than the wages paid last year, that is on a basis of $2 50 per ton, and what the operators will do, remains to be seen. Some of the operators have resumed work temporarily, paying the $2 50 basis. There seems a disposition on the part of both parties to settle the question and go to work, but there may be an unseen power that will prevent such a desirable end to this controversy. We wait to see.

AS AN aid to the mighty host of men, young and old, who "swore off" at the beginning of the year, we give below a cure for drunkenness, which is said to have been tested by persons who had been addicted to alcoholism for many years, and were perfectly cured: Bayberry bark, two pounds; hemlock bark, one pound; ginger root, one pound; Cayenne pepper, two ounces—all to be finely pulverized and well mixed. Take a half-teaspoonful of this, one spoonful of sugar, put them into a teacup and pour it half full of boiling water; let it stand for five minutes, then fill the cup with milk, if to be had; if not, with hot water, and drink freely. Try it, ye guzzlers.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE

DEATH OF LOUIS NAPOLEON.

Eugenie to Proclaim Herself Regent.

Death of Napoleon III.—His Demise Sudden.

LONDON, January 9, Evening.—The sudden death of ex-Emperor Napoleon took everybody at Chiselhurst as well as London by surprise. The Emperor's relatives, attendants and household, even the physicians, were all unprepared for it. The Emperor had passed a comparatively comfortable night, his strength seemed undiminished, and at a consultation early in the morning it was thought he could bear a third operation, which was fully determined upon. So great was the confidence felt in the patient's condition that the Prince Imperial was permitted to return to Woolwich to resume his studies. Dr. Gull went to London yesterday, and many of the Emperor's personal friends, who hastened to Chiselhurst at the first alarm, had returned to their homes.

There was no reason whatever to apprehend a fatal turn in his case up to nine A. M., when new and dangerous symptoms suddenly set in. The Emperor's vital forces seemed to leave him all at once, and he commenced to sink with alarming rapidity. A telegram was instantly dispatched to Woolwich for the Prince. Dr. Gull was summoned from London, and Father Goddard, the Emperor's spiritual adviser, was sent for in the greatest haste to administer the last sacrament of the church. The Emperor's private chaplain was also informed of the danger and started for Chiselhurst. All arrived too late. The Prince was not to see his father again alive. Dr. Gull and the clergymen just reached the park gates as the Emperor expired. The Empress, who has been most constant in her attendance, was at the bedside at the last hour. The medical advisers, Sir Henry Thompson and Drs. Corvisart and Clorer, the Emperor's old friend, Dr. Conneau, and several members of the household, were also present. Since the Emperor's death his residence at Chiselhurst has been strictly closed to all but the nearest friends and relations. The physicians state that death resulted from causes independent of the surgical operations to which the patient was subjected.

The event produces a deep impression in London, where the Emperor was always personally very popular with the masses. The evening journals publish long obituaries, with full expressions of mourning.

World Special.]

LONDON, January 9.—The Empress Eugenie weeps continually and refuses consolation. Louis, Prince Imperial, who arrived after his father died, is prostrated with grief. The Emperor's death was caused by embolism. It was so sudden that the last sacraments were not adminstered, the priest arriving after all was over. The body will be interred at Chiselhurst until it can be removed to France. Universal sorrow prevails in London.

The News of Napoleon's Death in Paris.

PARIS, January 9.—The news of the Emperor's death was received at a late hour this afternoon. It is not yet possible to estimate the effect here. The Imperialists, of course, are profoundly affected and appear to regard the event as a final blow to their hopes. The only evening journal which has an editorial on the subject is the *Messager de Paris*, an influential finance organ. It closes a brief article with the following tribute: "The disasters which have made shipwreck of the Empire will not cause to be forgotten the great services Napoleon has rendered to the nation. In reestablishing order and developing the prosperity of the country." None of the other evening papers had time to do more than print the announcement without comment.

Napoleon's Last Moments—The Ex-Empress and Prince Imperial.

LONDON, January 10.—The Empress Eugenie and all the household of Chiselhurst were present at the bedside of Napoleon when he died. The Emperor showed slight signs of consciousness towards his last moments, and spoke to the Empress twice in a very feeble tone of voice. The last indication of life was a smile. When the Empress knelt and kissed her dying husband she was completely overcome by her emotions, and fainted at the bedside. The Prince Imperial, who had been summoned by telegraph from Woolwich, arrived at Chiselhurst fifteen minutes after the death of the Emperor. He was greatly affected and kissed the face of his dead father several times. The Emperor died peacefully. He passed away without the slightest sign of pain. His death is attributed to syncope or embolism. A post-mortem examination of the remains is to be made to-day. The body will lie in state several days previous to the funeral. Eugenie knelt at the bedside several hours after the death of the Emperor, engaged in prayer. Her Majesty, Queen Victoria, sent a letter of condolence to the Empress. The Prince of Wales and Prince Teck visited Chiselhurst yesterday. The remains of the Emperor will probably be placed temporarily in St. Mary's church. The Prince of Wales, who is at present the guest of Baron Rothschild, at Acton, has requested the postponement of all French plays at the theaters in London, as well as the ball which was about to be given. His Honor's dispatch from Paris says the news caused a great impression in that city. There was a slight rise in the price of French rentes. The Bonapartist Deputies in the National Assembly left the Chamber upon receipt of the intelligence. Many of them will come to London, where Prince Napoleon, the Princess Mathilde, Rouher, Fleury and others are expected. The news was read throughout the provinces with great regret. Much sympathy is expressed for the Empress. The London journals publish highly laudatory obituaries.

A dispatch from Chiselhurst this morning says the Empress Eugenie is more composed, but she is still very much prostrated. She sees none but her nearest relatives.

The arrangements for the funeral are not yet decided upon. It is said that the Dean of Canterbury Cathedral has offered, subject to the approval of the home office, a crypt in that cathedral, beneath the Crown of Thomas A'Becket, as a temporary tomb for the remains.

Rouher, Fleury, and several other well-known Bonapartists, have arrived at Chiselhurst. Telegraphic dispatches are being received from distinguished persons in all quarters, expressing the deepest sympathy for the Empress.

The Empress last night was calmer and received several visitors from France. She went several times to the room in which the body lies. Queen Victoria sent Colonel Gardner to Chiselhurst with an autograph letter, and a telegram of condolence has been received from the Pope. Cardinal Bonaparte is expected to arrive hourly. Prince Napoleon comes by way of Germany, not being permitted to pass through France. M. Benedetti and Madame Canrobert have arrived at Chiselhurst.

The Irish journals generally express sorrow for the loss to the Bonapartists. Officers in the French army have asked leave to attend the funeral. Permission will probably be granted, if they agree to go in civilians' dress.

Eugenie Will Proclaim Herself Regent.

The Empress Eugenie will soon issue a proclamation to the French people announcing that she assumes the Regency during her son's minority.

The Post Mortem Examination of Napoleon's Body.

LONDON, January 10, Midnight.—The *post mortem* examination of the Emperor's remains was concluded at Chiselhurst this afternoon, and shows that the immediate cause of death was failure of the action of the heart. The body will be embalmed and lie in state. The date and place of the funeral have not yet been appointed. It is probable, however, that the funeral ceremonies will take place in the Roman Catholic church near the Imperial residence. Prince Murat and Prince Charles Bonaparte arrived at Chiselhurst to-day.

LONDON, January 11—6 A. M.—The report of the *post mortem* examination at Chiselhurst says the failure of circulation was due to the Emperor's general constitutional condition. The bladder was found to be diseased and the kidneys were affected. The other organs were sound and healthy, but death was simply a question of time.

Effect of Napoleon's Death in France—Comments of the Press.

PARIS, January 10.—Marshal MacMahon reports to President Thiers that the army is not affected by the death of Napoleon. There are Bonapartists among the officers, but no party which supports the Napoleonic dynasty in the army.

The Legitimist, Clerical, and Orleanist journals do justice to Napoleon's good qualities, and concur in the opinion that the system he inherited was responsible for most of the evils of his government.

L'Univers appeals to the Orleans Princes to acknowledge Count De Chambord as the legitimate heir to the throne of France, and thus rally around a center the monarchical forces now strengthened by the death of the ex-Emperor.

Le Temps says a terrible responsibility weighs on Napoleon's memory. He, however, was a victim of tradition, and was deficient in moral sense. The experience France has gone through with him will preserve her hereafter from political saviours and fatalists.

Le Bien Public studies the man psychologically, and says of him that after gaining power by conspiracy he continued to govern with a policy of contempt for mankind.

La Ordre and *Le Pays* put their columns in mourning and declare the Emperor is dead but the empire indestructible.

The *Journal Des Debats* is impressed by the suddenness and character of the chastisements of this man. He was the great delusion of the country. The mass of the nation dreamed with him. The awakening was terrible. Now the empire is peace, the peace of the tomb.

The *Republique Francais* considers the Bonapartist party dead. It reviews what the two empires have cost France in money and blood, shame and disaster. Both Emperors were only powerful by the force of lies. By lies they fell. The Napoleonic legend has vanished completely. The hero of Strasburg and Boulogne is the nephew of Austerlitz, and the Woolwich cadet the son of Sedan. It is indeed finished.

The *Constitutionel* finds the situation in France and Europe in no wise affected by the death of Napoleon the Third. His reign was most fruitful in great results. History will record it as one of the most prosperous, notwithstanding its disastrous close.

The *Gaulois* shows a black border and defends the memory of the deceased. It attributes his death more to the anguish caused by unmerited disasters, shameful treasons and infamous calumnies than to the effects of physical disease.

The *Journal Officiel* speaks of the Emperor in terms of respectful sympathy and hopes his death, by reducing the number of pretenders, will not lessen the country's hopes for a calm and orderly future.

The *Dix Neuvieme Siecle* pitilessly remarks that his death carries all thoughts to Alsace. The importance of news from London may be summed up thus: The empire was dead; the Emperor has just died.

The *Figaro* cannot forget Napoleon's twenty-two years' service against an army of conspirators. It deplores his faults. They led France to the brink of an abyss into which others precipitated her.

The Funeral of Napoleon III.—The Empress Will Not Proclaim Herself Regent.

LONDON, January 11.—It has been definitely decided that the funeral of Napoleon will take place next Wednesday morning at eleven o'clock. The remains will be deposited under the seat of the family in the chancel of the Roman Catholic Church at Chiselhurst. The royal family of England will be represented on the mournful occasion by the Prince and Princess of Wales. Prince Christian will also accompany the ex-Empress Eugenie.

The Prince and Princess of Wales will remain in strict retirement at Sandrigham for a week, as a mark of respect to the memory of Napoleon. Prince Napoleon and his wife, the Princess Clotilda, Princess Mathilde, Paul Cassagnac and a number of other Bonapartists, arrived at Chiselhurst, where an important conference, on the course to be pursued, is expected to take place. Napoleon left two wills, one of which is in London, the other in Paris.

The body of Napoleon is embalmed and will lie in state on Monday and Tuesday.

The report that Empress Eugenie will issue a proclamation announcing her assumption of the Regency during the minority of the Prince Imperial, is denied.

The British Court will be in mourning from the 14th to the 24th of January for the late Emperor.

A dispatch from Paris says that numerous officers of the French army have applied for leave of absence to attend the funeral, but they have in all cases been refused, excepting where the applicant was formerly connected with the Emperor's household.

MADRID, January 11.—The Countess de Montejo, mother of the ex-Empress Eugenie, left here for Chiselhurst.

PARIS, January 11.—The *Gaulois* says that the only officers of the army who will be permitted to attend the funeral of Napoleon will be those who were attached to the household of the ex-Emperor during his reign in France.

The Scene at Chiselhurst—Napoleon in his Coffin—Arrival of Friends from France.

LONDON, January 12.—A dispatch to the agent of the Associated Press, from a friend of the Imperial family at Chiselhurst, gives the following description of the scene there:

The remains of the late Emperor have been placed in the coffin. The corpse is dressed in the uniform of a Field Marshal. The upper lip is bare, the moustache having been cut off to facilitate the taking of a plaster cast. The beard which remains is brown and bushy. The features are stern and careworn, and have the expression of pain. The grand cordon of the Legion of Honor lies across the breast. The hands, which are ungloved, are disposed in an easy and natural manner, the right clasping the left. On the fourth finger of the left hand is a ring with several diamonds, placed there by the Empress. A small silver cross of exquisite workmanship lies on the breast, and on the corpse are placed three sprigs of holly. Overhead a crown of violets is suspended. At the foot of the coffin is the brass camp bedstead on which the Emperor died. Seated on either side, at the lower end of the coffin, are a priest and a religieuse. The furniture of the room, as well as of the whole mansion, is simple and unostentatious.

The body will lie in state on Tuesday, in the entrance hall of the chapel. The general public will not be admitted to view the remains. No change has been made in the time and place of funeral and burial as last announced. The ceremonies will probably begin about noon on Wednesday.

The Empress is overwhelmed with sorrow, and her prostration is so great as to alarm her attendants. The Prince Imperial does all in his power to comfort her. The Empress has received letters of condolence from the Emperor of Russia and King of Italy.

Although none but relatives and intimates [illegible] Chiselhurst is crowded with visitors. Religious services were held this morning in the chapel, which was filled to repletion. The Princess Mathilde, MM. Rouher and Pietre, and Drs. Conneau and Corvisart were present. Father Goddard attempted to preach, but was overcome by his feelings and compelled to leave the pulpit.

M. Benedetti arrived to-day at Chiselhurst and was received by the Empress. M. Ollivier and Marshal McMahon are expected there to-morrow. The Princess Murat and suite arrived this afternoon. Great numbers of people from France are expected to come to the funeral. The Southeastern and Northern Railways of France have reduced the rates of fare for the poorer classes attending the funeral.

It is reported that the Prince Imperial has already assumed the title of Napoleon IV. This report is doubtless incorrect, but it is true the Prince is now addressed as "Sire" by all the visitors at Chiselhurst.

The impression is gaining ground that the Emperor died from the effects of chloroform, administered to assuage pain.

World's Special.]

LONDON, January 12.—The will of Napoleon appoints the Empress, Cardinal Bonaparte and M. Rouher guardians of the Prince, now Napoleon IV. The courts of Austria will wear mourning ten days. The whole family is assembled at Chiselhurst, except the Cardinal, who will arrive on Tuesday.

The Condition Upon which Napoleon's Remains Will be Allowed Interment in France.

PARIS, January 12.—It is said the French Government will permit the final interment of Napoleon's remains in France if the funeral be made strictly private, and deceased buried as ex-Emperor, not as Emperor. The ceremonies must be simply of a religious character. The President is understood to have conferred with the Minister of the Interior and Prefect of Police with the object of preventing the funeral, if it takes place in France, being made the opportunity for political manifestations.

Subscriptions for a Monument.

MILAN, January 11.—Several newspapers of this city have opened subscriptions for the erection of a monument to Napoleon. The papers refer to the fact that Milan was the first city liberated from Austrian rule by French troops under Napoleon after the battle of Magenta.

ROME, January 12.—The Municipal Council have adopted resolutions of condolence with the Empress Eugenie. The first subscription list for a monument to Emperor Napoleon, which was opened by the *Perseveranza*, of Milan, already exceeds $5,000, and that paper reports subscriptions pouring in from all quarters. A national subscription for the same object has been opened at Venice.

Carlist Leaders Killed—Porto Rico Emancipation Protest.

MADRID, January 11.—It is officially announced that the Carlist leader Freyola, and Palloc, a prominent Federalist, were killed by government troops. The reported death of the Carlist chief Castello is confirmed this afternoon. The Carlist band roaming through Valencia encountered troops yesterday, and after a short engagement the former were dispersed with a loss of thirty-two killed and thirty prisoners.

The anti-Porto Rico Reform League of this city has signed a protest against the passage of the emancipation bill. Admiral Topete and Senor Bologuer refused to sign the protest.

Emigration to America—Failure of Cotton Spinners.

LONDON, January 11.—The total number of emigrants that left Liverpool during the year 1872 for America was 164,000.

A dispatch from Manchester announces that several cotton spinners in that city have failed.

The Tichborne Case.

LONDON, January 11.—Guilford Onslow and George Whalley, Members of Parliament, were arraigned in the Court of Queen's Bench on the 20th ult., for having in speeches delivered in St. James Hall accused Sir John Duke Coleridge of being engaged in a conspiracy against the Tichborne claimant. The trial of the claimant on the charge of perjury will commence on the 23d of April.

Anti-Slavery Demonstration in Madrid—Popular Rising Against Carlists—Telegraph Cable from Cadiz to Cuba.

MADRID, January 12.—A great popular demonstration was made in this city yesterday in favor of the proposed political reforms in Porto Rico and of the abolition of slavery. A long procession, with three bands and twenty banners passed through the principal streets. Conspicuous in the line were the Turtulia and Progressista clubs and the Society for the Abolition of Slavery. The ranks were filled with radicals and republicans and a considerable number of negroes took part in the demonstration.

The Carlist troubles in the north continue, but a patriotic spirit has been roused among the people. Volunteer bands are organizing for service against the insurgents and the inhabitants of villages of their own accord assume a firm and hostile attitude. In some places the latter have effectively resisted the approach of Carlist bands. A volunteer battalion in this city is being mobilized for service on the field.

The King has signed a concession to a Spanish company for a telegraph cable from Cadiz to Cuba by way of the Canaries and Teneriffe.

The Case of Prince Napoleon.

PARIS, January 9.—Prince Napoleon's action against ex-Minister Lefranc and the Prefect of Police for illegal expulsion from France, came up for a hearing to-day. After preliminary proceedings the further hearing of the case was postponed one week. The Prince was interdicted from pleading in person.

Royal Marriage in Prospect.

LONDON, January 12.—A special dispatch from St. Petersburg to the *Observer* says Count Schouvaloff has been sent abroad to negotiate a marriage between a Prince whose name is not given and a daughter of the Czar.

Altercation in the French Assembly—Progress of the Committee of Thirty.

PARIS, January 10.—In the Assembly this afternoon the debate on the Educational Council bill was continued by Bishop Dupanloup, who spoke at great length. He was interrupted by an altercation between M. Laurent Bichat, a Radical, and M. Decazes, Conservative. Bitter words were exchanged, and there was much bad feeling. After the close of the sitting two friends of the Radical Deputy called on M. Decazes and demanded an apology. The result is unknown, but a duel is probable. Thiers and the sub-committee of the Committee of Thirty, have agreed to articles permitting the President to address the Assembly on certain specified occasions, and giving him restricted veto power on legislation.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 10, 1873.

Finance Measures.

The House Committee on Banking and Currency to-day agreed to two bills of considerable importance—Mr. Merriam's, authorizing the organization of national banks without circulation, and Mr. Hoar's, to provide for the safety of bonds of the United States by allowing national banks designated by the Secretary of the Treasury to hold in trust registered bonds, the banks to collect interest on trust bonds and transfer ownership by certificates. Mr. Merriam's bill simply permits the organization of banks under the National Banking act, without circulation, on deposit of not less than ten thousand dollars in United States bonds. The committee also discussed Mr. Monroe's bill, repealing the law requiring the withdrawal of twenty-five millions of currency from the Eastern and Middle States, but took no action upon it. The objection was held by several members that Mr. Merriam's bill would accomplish substantially all that was needed in the increase of the banking facilities of the country.

An Interesting Suit,

involving the rights of holders of life insurance policies, has been brought in Baltimore. In July, 1869, a gentleman insured his life on the endowment plan for ten thousand dollars, agreeing to pay a premium of one thousand dollars a year, and at the expiration of ten years to receive ten thousand dollars and it was further agreed, on the part of the company, that the insured should participate in the profits of the company. In 1870 the company declined further contracts, and made an arrangement with another company to accept the former's insurances and issue similar policies, changing only the name of the company, to its policy holders. Upon this understanding the gentleman who held a policy in the first company surrendered it, and in the spring of 1872 the new company issued a policy to him, of like tenor, but bearing a different date. One of the stipulations of both policies was that after the payment of two annual premiums the party insured should be at liberty to require the issue to him of a paid up policy for two-tenths of ten thousand, with the right to share proportionately in the surplus and profits. The insured party elected to surrender his policy and require a paid up policy. The paid up policy was issued, but provided that he should not participate in the profits and surplus. The policy was refused, and the insured party now brings suit to compel the company to issue another paid up policy, giving him the right to participate in the profits of the company.

THE NORTHWEST STORM.

The Severest Ever Known—Trains Snowed Up—People and Horses Frozen to Death.

COLOMA, MICH., January 11.—The storm which began on Tuesday stopped this morning. No trains have run through since Tuesday night and Wednesday [illegible] zero and the thermometer has [illegible] wind blew [illegible]. This storm has been many times worse than the one three weeks ago; there are many drifts fifteen feet in depth and many rods long. Large gangs of men are at work on all the sections. One train left Holland this morning for Grand Junction, thirty miles south, but has not yet got through. One work train is between this place and Benton Harbor clearing the track. There are bad drifts where the mail train was stuck three weeks ago to-night, near Hogan. Two engines got off the track are on again without loss of life or property. It is expected that the Chicago, Pent Water and Grand Rapids express will run Sunday night, and all passenger trains by Monday next. There is now about twenty miles to clear out before the trains can run. On all the highways in all parts of the country much suffering has been caused by the storm, but it is impossible to get particulars.

MILWAUKEE, January 11.—A Minneapolis, Minnesota, dispatch says the storm on the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad was the severest ever known. At a station called Kirk House there were several persons in town when the storm first burst upon them, they left for their homes with their teams and very few have been heard from. One wagon was found containing a Mrs. Soland and a boy, who were frozen to death. Many teams, both oxen and horses, are found frozen in the drifts and the fate of their owners unknown.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., January 12.—A St. Paul dispatch says the great storm of the past week resulted in a good many fatal casualties. In this State it was entirely unprecedented in its severity, and was so blinding that persons perished within a few rods of succor if they had known in what direction to go. Three brothers, Charles, John and Stephen O'Neil, and Thomas and Michael Holden, each with two horse teams started for Wilmar with wheat on Tuesday, they were found on Friday about ten miles out, two of the O'Neils and one of the Holdens frozen to death in the sleigh. The others were alive, but will scarcely survive. Five or six teams in the same vicinity were found frozen to death, and the drivers are supposed to have abandoned them and perished. A man was frozen to death by losing his way while going from the depot to a farm house at Herman station on the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad. A little boy near New Ulm understood to have gone home but lost his way and his body was found eight miles distant. A man was found yesterday near St. Peter frozen. A good many other cases will undoubtedly be heard of. The wind blew the snow so it was impossible to see a foot in advance and the storm came so sudden that it caught persons out and they perished because unable to find the way.

DUBUQUE, IOWA, January 12.—The Illinois Central and Dubuque Southwestern Road is now free as is also the Des Moines Valley Road between Fort Dodge and Des Moines. The Cedar Falls and Minnesota branch of the Illinois Central is badly blockaded, drifts being found from two hundred to two thousand feet in length and five to twenty feet deep. Men are working day and night and will probably open the road this week. The body of an unknown man was found frozen to death at Nicolet, Iowa, last night, and two teams and horses near Worthington, Minn., one of the drivers is missing, and the other is so badly frozen that he cannot live. The stage between Sibley and Rock Rapids lost one passenger by freezing to death, Mr. A. O. Jenkins, the balance escaped with slight injuries. Two small boys were found frozen to death near Humboldt, Iowa, owing to highways being badly blockaded by the recent storm. Strong fears of a fuel famine at many of the interior towns. Weather moderating, and a strong appearance of a thaw. Steady drizzling rain prevailing to-night in this section.

The Snow Blockade in the West.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, IND., January 11, 1873.

Heavy drifts and severe cold weather, extending through the last three days, have blocked both Northern railroads, and to-day the first through trains within that time were started out.

SHOCKING OCCURRENCE.

A Mother and Her Three Children Instantly Killed by a Falling Tree.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MAYVILLE, N. Y., January 12, 1873.

A singular and very sad accident, resulting in the loss of four lives, occurred yesterday afternoon at Fair Point, near here, on the farm of ex-Conductor Stevens, of the Oil Creek Railway. Mr. Stevens had men employed in felling trees on his land, near the main road, and while so engaged a gentleman named Crane, accompanied by his wife and three children drove up in a cutter and stopped opposite where the men were working. A large tree was nearly cut down, and supposing it would fall in the opposite direction from the road, did not drive on. Suddenly, and when nearly chopped off, the tree swayed towards the road. The breaking noise made so frightened the horse that he would not move. Crane, jumping from the cutter, undertook to seize his wife and drag her out of the way, but in his fright he stepped beyond his reach in an opposite direction, the horse at the same time moving a little forward, so that the tree in falling mashed the cutter, the three children in it, and Mrs. Crane, the latter standing by the cutter. Mr. Crane jumped to one side and thus saved his life. Mrs. Crane and the three children were instantly killed. They resided near where the accident occurred, and the sudden affliction, it is said, has affected Mr. Crane's reason. The accident has cast a deep gloom over the people in the locality, as the family were well known and highly respected.

CREDIT MOBILIER EXPOSE.

Hon. James Brooks' Connection Therewith.

McComb Again on the Stand.

WASHINGTON, January 9.—The Credit Mobilier Committee met this morning at ten o'clock. Judge J. S. Black and Nathaniel Smithers were present as McComb's counsel.

McComb said it was hardly necessary for him to reply to anything Alley could say about him. He thought that Alley's statement would carry the antidote with the bane. Witness was willing to stand on his character. He said the conversation between Alley and Brooks about the latter procuring fifty shares of Credit Mobilier stock was while Durant was in Europe. Durant left this country on the 8th of January, 1868, and returned on the 5th of March, 1868. The understanding of witness was that said fifty shares were put in the name of Brooks's son-in-law, Neilson. Brooks had secured one hundred shares of Credit Mobilier stock from Thomas C. Durant, December 26, 1867, and paid for the same with his own check for seven thousand dollars, and his draft for three thousand dollars, maturing in 1868, which draft Brooks paid January 20, 1868. On the day Brooks paid his check for seven thousand dollars he received, or had given to his son-in-law, two hundred shares of Union Pacific Railroad stock and five $5,000 first mortgage bonds, in addition to one hundred shares of Credit Mobilier stock, and between the 25th of December and the 8th of January Brooks received $6,000 more Union Pacific Railroad bonds and $6,000 Union Pacific Railroad stock, being 370 per cent. on the one hundred shares of Credit Mobilier stock. Witness had refreshed his memory about these facts by examining the books of Thomas C. Durant. Brooks was appointed Government Director of the Union Pacific Railroad October 3, 1867, two months and twenty-three days before he bought stock. Brooks was reappointed by President Johnson five months afterward.

Mr. McCrary asked whether witness knew that Brooks had paid for stock? Witness replied he did not see Brooks make payment, the entries on Mr. Durant's books being made by Mr. Crane, his private secretary, and which entries witness saw on Durant's books.

Witness, in response to a question, said the purchase of one hundred shares did not entitle him to fifty more shares.

McComb mentioned the importance of having the books here, and the difficulty of procuring them. Alley said he believed all the books were in Philadelphia, sent there by the direction of the court, and were not in Hall's hands at present. McComb said it appeared by the sworn statement of President Dillon, attested by Hall, the Treasurer, that there were no other books in his hands but one cash book, one general ledger and one letter-book of disbursements under the Hoxie contract. These were what he wanted, and the other books would not be produced here unless specially ordered.

The Chairman requested McComb to make a list of such books as he wanted. McComb said he would do so.

The Chairman said, being desirous of bringing this investigation to a close as speedily as possible, he would ask for leave to sit during the session of the House.

Mr. Alley said that the books were in Philadelphia, and that he had examined them there himself. Judge Black remarked, "Then the statement which was made that they cannot be produced was manifestly false?" Alley repeated that he saw them in Philadelphia, in McMurtrie's office, they having been brought to that city to be used in court. The Chairman said it would be time enough to call for the books when a refusal was made to produce them before the Committee.

Judge Black, again referring to the affidavit previously alluded to, said it was either a mistake or lie about those books. Alley, replying, said he would not accuse anybody of lying, but had only stated what he knew. He had seen the books himself.

The Committee adjourned until Monday morning.

During the proceedings of the Credit Mobilier Committee McComb said he had a letter from Crane, Assistant Secretary to the Trustees, which he would like to have read. The Chairman remarked as they were going to have Crane before the Committee, perhaps they had better not receive the letter at this time.

The letter McComb wished to offer is as follows:

NO. 20 NASSAU STREET,
NEW YORK, December 28, 1872.

H. S. McComb, Esq., Trustee, Wilmington, Del.

DEAR SIR: Yours of 27th inst. received and contents noted. In relation to the Credit Mobilier stock transaction, to which you refer, I find by reference to memorandum made December 26th, 1867, that I received James Brooks's check for seven thousand dollars, and draft for three thousand dollars, due January 22d, 1868, and that I transferred, by Mr. Brooks's direction, to his son-in-law, Charles H. Neilson, one hundred shares of stock of the Credit Mobilier of America, and two hundred shares of stock of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, and five first mortgage bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, making, in addition to the one hundred shares of Credit Mobilier stock, $45,000 in Union Pacific Railroad securities, for ten thousand dollars paid. I also find by memorandum that the draft referred to above was paid by Brooks January 20, 1868, thus confirming my recollection as to the fact that the transaction was with James Brooks.

Yours, truly,
B. Kingsland.

The following is the [illegible] the business in New York of [illegible] cashier and manager [illegible] Brooks, to the above [illegible] published here this afternoon. The discrepancy in the amount of the checks alleged to be given arises from the fact that the first statement published mentioned a check for $10,000 instead of $7,000 as now set forth. The check of $7,000 and draft of $3,000, if such exist, it is stated were some of the loans to Durant, as set forth in Kingsland's letter below:

NEW YORK, January 8.

Dear Sir—James Brooks loaned large sums of money to T. C. Durant at different times, and also to the Union Pacific Railroad. As his cashier and business manager I must have made all the settlements and drawn all the checks, and I settled all accounts with Crane, Mr. Durant's manager, both for loans and the Union Pacific Railroad. Mr. Brooks's check book shows no check for $10,000 to Durant, or $5,233 33, and I never, acting for Brooks with Crane, paid for any one hundred and fifty shares of Credit Mobilier for Charles H. Neilson. I am certain that Brooks could not have made any such large operations in money without his check book or bank account showing it. They make no such showing.

Very respectfully,
[Signed.] THOS. B. KINGSLAND.

BUTLER COUNTY OIL REGION

ANOTHER BIG WELL STRUCK.

Flowing Two Hundred and Fifty Barrels Daily.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BUTLER, PA., January 12, 1873.

Another oil well, called the Preston, has been struck at Greece City and is flowing two hundred and fifty barrels per day. This being the third well struck in succession, and successfully, the announcement may be expected at any time, "Another well struck—five hundred barrels a day." Butler county is now undoubtedly the oil field. Oil is now conveyed by a new pipe line, which has lately and prudently been completed to this place, and oil is exported in great quantities. The rumor of this new development will undoubtedly cause an intense excitement.

FIRE AT PETROLIA CITY.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

PETROLIA CITY, January 12, 1873.

A fire broke out this evening at the Wilson well, on the Jamison farm, near here, and in a few moments spread to a well owned by Vanandale and others, of Oil City, consuming about four thousand barrels of oil. The burning oil ran down a run and the fire soon consumed four dwelling houses, including the Central Hotel and the engine house and the derrick of well No. 2, on the Jamison farm, owned by McKinney, Nesbitt & Co. At this the flames were subdued. The town was in imminent danger for some time and several buildings were torn down to stay the progress of the flames. Total loss about $15,000.

LATER, 11 P. M.—The fire has again broken out just below town, in the valley of the creek, and promises to be very destructive to property, as many rigs and tanks are already in flames. The last fire is thought to be the work of an incendiary, and several suspicious characters have been arrested.

FISK'S ASSASSIN.

The Career of Edward S. Stokes.

The career of Edward S. Stokes, who now occupies the cell of a condemned murderer in the New York Tombs, may be briefly told. Born in 1839, of wealthy parents, he received every advantage of education, and at the age of twenty was set up in business in New York by his father. By his wild speculations he involved not only the senior Stokes, but others of his wealthy relations, and in the end made them bankrupts. With the wreck of his fortunes, young Stokes embarked next in the enterprise of refining oil at Hunter's Point, and expended $300,000 of his own and other men's money on the works, which were of the best class. The company became involved, and at this juncture Fisk came upon the scene. A contract was struck, Fisk entered the refinery company, backed it with capital and railway favor, and it sailed into successful operation. Stokes was Secretary as well as partner, and his income was at one time $1,000 per week. In 1864 he married a Miss Southwick, daughter of a furniture dealer of great wealth, and moved in the most brilliant circles of the metropolis, the young couple lacking nothing that wealth and social position could bring to secure happiness. Now the woman Mansfield appeared in the plot, a quarrel ensued between Stokes and Fisk, which was carried into affairs of business; the income of the former from the refinery was cut off, and, enraged thereat, he seized $30,000 of the company's funds, which he was finally compelled to disgorge. The relations between Stokes and Mansfield grew more disgraceful and shameless, and his father-in-law, Southwick, sent his daughter and her child to Europe in 1871, to remove her from the taint of scandal. Out of all this grew hatred and finally murder. The steamship that took out the news of Fisk's assassination, carried out a divorce for Stokes's wife, which had been procured by her friends. The story of family grief and reverses is not all told. The senior Stokes, after thirty years of retirement and enjoyment of a luxurious home, is bankrupt and homeless in his old age. One of the daughters died two weeks after marriage. The second daughter, the wife of a Mr. Sutton, attached herself so strongly to the fortunes of her brother that her husband discarded her, and she is in refuge with her aged and penniless parents. The second son, a young man of great promise, died two months ago, of grief and shame at the family reverses, and the whole tale of the innocent and suffering victims by this complication of crime and shame is not to be fully told without including some of the best known and esteemed of New York families.

CHURCH SCANDAL.

The Skeleton in Plymouth Church.

Further Chapters in the Beecher-Tilton-Woodhull Scandal.

A LETTER FROM MR. TILTON.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

NEW YORK, January 7, 1873.

Those redoubtable and irrepressible sisters, Victoria and Tennessee, have at last reached the very acme of their hopes, a coterie of the "goodly" people of the City of Churches having opened their arms to them.

CHAMPIONS OF LAXITY,

they are now domiciled under the shadow of Plymouth Church. But for the stupidity of a modern Dogberry, and the officiousness of the agent for the Society for the Prevention of the Circulation of Obscene Literature, these women would probably never again have come to the surface. Their paper had been discontinued, and they were absolutely penniless. The prominent hotels were denied them, and even the young daughter of Victoria Woodhull was excluded from the principal private schools. They realized the fact that they were looked upon as social lepers, and, becoming desperate thereat, they fired their last fuse.

THE EXPLOSION THAT FOLLOWED

was a scandalous article which appeared in *Woodhull and Claflin's Weekly*, reflecting on the morality of an eminent clergyman, charging him with having maintained illicit relations with the wife of a distinguished journalist. The reappearance of this pestilent sheet containing such startling allegations, was the absorbing topic of conversation in all circles where intelligent persons most do congregate, and the paper was eagerly sought at every news stand. Society was shocked at the seeming audacity of these women, and they were denounced in unmeasured terms on every hand, and finally the outrage to religion and morals being so manifest, the United States officials pounced upon the social insurgents, and the Assistant United States District Attorney had them consigned to a dungeon, declaring "it was the business of the United States to protect the reputation of reverend citizens." This ill-considered and over zealous action on the part of the Government attorney was

AN UNFORTUNATE BLUNDER.

Unfortunate, because it provoked all the mischief which, from present indications, seems destined to work a permanent injury to the characters of some parties hitherto deemed spotless.

Confinement to these women was the very ecstacy of happiness, for they were now in their element. With them it was their goal, not gaol. For years they had canvassed for sympathy, while disseminating their peculiar views and opinions, with little or no success; now that they were in durance vile, they were surfeited with it. Numbers of morbidly curious sympathetic people visited the sisters in their cell. Women, married but not mated, paid them their homage, and even some of the male gender, who are willing converts to their faith, came also. Victoria told and retold her story over and over again to eager listeners, among whom, it is pitiable to state, were several clergymen, anxious to tear down what they could not build up.

Officious people called on the parties compromised by or involved in the scandal, entirely distancing the professional interviewers in their effrontery and importunity. On every occasion they were firmly but respectfully repulsed by all who were concerned in the scandal. In the meantime the Attorney General reassured the sanctity of the mails, deciding that the seizing, opening and retaining of mail matter *in transitu*, were alike illegal and dangerous, no matter if it was known to contain obscene articles. The whole postal phase, falls [illegible] these women, as regards indictment being based on the ground that the papers opened and detained at the Postoffice contained Woodhull and [illegible] matter. Since then they have issued another edition of their vile sheet, and on Thursday next, will

FIRE ANOTHER BROADSIDE,

with some contributions from members of Plymouth church. To cap the climax Victoria is to deliver a lecture on the "Naked Truth," at Cooper Institute, the same evening, the tickets having all been sold.

It is not unknown to some prominent persons in Brooklyn, that were it not for the fact, that one man who, more than any other, should speak in tones of thunder, if only for the sake of those dear to him, stands on a mere punctilio, religion and morals in a certain circle in that city would receive a sad blow.

A LETTER FROM TILTON.

A New York journalist, who was Theodore Tilton's playmate in childhood, speaking in behalf of a few members of the profession with whom he had been conversing on the Beecher Scandal, dropped a note to Mr. Tilton, suggesting the propriety of a formal denial of the calumny, and received the following reply:

174 LIVINGSTON STREET,
BROOKLYN, N. Y., December 27, 1872.

MY COMPLAINING FRIEND: Thanks for your good letter of bad advice. You say, "How easy to give the lie to the wicked story, and thus end it forever." But stop and consider.

The story is a whole library of statements—a hundred or more—and it would be strange if some of them are not correct, though I doubt if any are. To give a general denial to such an encyclopedia of assertions would be as vague and irrelevant as to take up the *Police Gazette*, with its twenty-four pages of items, and say, "This is all a lie." So extensive a libel requires (if answered at all) a special denial of its several parts; and furthermore, it requires, in this particular case, not only a denial of things misstated, but a truthful explanation of other things that remain unstated and in mystery. In other words, the false story (if met at all) should be confronted and confounded by the true one.

Now, my friend, you urge me to speak, but when the truth is a sword, God's mercy sometimes commands it sheathed. If you think I do not burn to defend my wife and little ones, you know not the fiery spirit within me. But my wife's heart is more a fountain of charity, and quenches all resentments. She says, "Let there be no sufferings save to ourselves alone;" and forbids a vindication to the injury of others.

From the beginning she has stood with her hands on my lips, saying "Hush!" So when you prompt me to speak for *her*, you countervail her more Christian mandate of silence.

Moreover, after all, the chief victim of the public displeasure is myself alone; and so long as this is *happily* the case, I shall try with patience to keep my answer within my own breast, lest it shoot forth like a thunderbolt through other hearts.

Yours truly,
[Signed] THEODORE TILTON.

Were it not that hardly a day passes but some of the Brooklyn and New York papers refer to this scandal, this brief but significant letter could not have been wrung from Mr. Tilton. It would be strange if some of the journalists had not ascertained some of the facts in the case, but there is only a small circle of his friends who know the story in all its details, which could hardly be believed were it not that there is proof conclusive in black and white. "The slings and arrows of outrageous fortune" and "the proud man's contumely" have done their worst for Theodore Tilton. The care-worn and haggard face and the already silvered locks betoken the mental anguish that he has suffered for two long, weary months. Unable longer to bear the strain, he has prepared his

STATEMENT OF THE FACTS

out of which the Woodhull scandal grew. A gentleman of eminent legal ability, who has gone over the entire case, pronounces it one of the most logical and eloquent statements ever penned, and a perfectly clear case from beginning to end; and, the justification for the publication of facts which are to be deplored, will be the vindication of the honor of Mr. Tilton's wife and little ones, which every consideration of manliness demands that he shall give to the world.

THE MYSTERY THAT UNDERLIES THIS SCANDAL

will probably not be known until Mr. Tilton breaks his silence; but there are some facts which can be given to the public which will help to raise the pall that covers the household of one family. In 1863, Henry C. Bowen, proprietor, and Theodore Tilton, editor of the *Independent*, were shining lights and pillars of Plymouth church. In June, 1863, Bowen passed the summer at his farm in Woodstock, Vt. He had but recently buried his wife, and felt keenly her loss. She wrote frequently to Tilton, to whom he confided his sorrows. In one of the letters written on June 21st, 1863, Bowen reflected in a most serious manner on the character of the pastor of Plymouth church. The substance of the letter was, that he (Bowen) had refrained too long, and his knowledge of his pastor must be given to the world. Specific acts were charged which can readily be imagined. These charges were never seriously considered by Tilton until several years after, when a circumstance occurred (which only Mr. Tilton should state, he having the correspondence in his possession) which disturbed the relations that for so many years had existed between Mr. Tilton and his pastor. From that day Tilton has been a stranger to Plymouth church. The matter was again brought up, and at the suggestion of Bowen, an open letter was written to Mr. Beecher, demanding that he

VACATE HIS PULPIT

and refrain from writing for the religious press, *for reasons which he explicitly knew.* It would seem that Bowen did deliver the letter, but strange as it may appear, Bowen did not urge compliance with the demand, but actually offered Mr. Beecher his aid and counsel.

The matter remained a mystery to Tilton, and on the 22d of December, 1870, he vacated the editor's chair of the *Independent*. His valedictory, which appeared in the *Independent* of that date, was exceedingly complimentary to Bowen, who was to succeed him as editor.

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Bowen, in the same issue, paid a high tribute to Tilton's genius and ability, and his management of the paper. Pecuniarily the change was an advantage to Tilton, he having made a long contract with Bowen to edit the Brooklyn *Union* and write regularly the principal article for the *Independent*, for which he was to receive $10,400 per annum and ten per cent. of the profits of the *Union*. The day following the signing of the contract, Bowen attempted to extort from Tilton a promise that under no circumstances would he ever inform Mr. Beecher regarding the charges, which he (Bowen) had made against him. This

TILTON SCORNFULLY AND INDIGNANTLY RESENTED,

and the result was that Bowen threatened to cancel the contract unless he assented. This he finally did on the first of January, 1871, after having been informed by Tilton that should circumstances justify him, he would not hesitate to acquaint Mr. Beecher of the charges that Bowen had made against him, which were contained in Bowen's letter of the 21st of June, 1863. Subsequently Tilton sued Bowen for breach of contract, but at the urgent request of members of Plymouth church the matter was settled by arbitration. Horace B. Claflin, James Freland and Charles Storrs, prominent gentlemen of Brooklyn, met at the house of Frank Moulton, Esq., on the heights, and there it was settled that Mr. Bowen pay Tilton $7,000. Some other matters were amicably settled, after which Tilton started the *Golden Age*, which was in March, 1871.

There were troubles now which Mr. Tilton had decided to bear with, which he can best describe; suffice it to say, that it was one of those entangling alliances entailed on man which sometimes prove the most discordant of elements. The vagaries and freaks of this element at last became unbearable, and it was hence that the vilest of slanders emanated. It was at this time that

A NEW ENEMY APPEARED.

A card from Victoria Woodhull appeared in several of the leading daily papers, stating in defense of her doctrines, that she knew of a prominent public teacher who lived in adultery with the wife of another prominent teacher, &c. She sent for Tilton, whom she had never met, and asked him if he knew to whom she referred. Tilton was then informed of a great many matters, some of which were founded on fact, and others mere fiction. Here he met a woman more formidable, with certain secrets in her breast, than he expected to encounter. His acquaintance with her, his reasons for allowing her to

BLACKMAIL HIS BRAIN,

he can best explain. It is fortunate for Mr. Tilton that he possesses such a friend as Frank Moulton, a prominent merchant of New York, which gentleman has frequently been in company with Mr. Tilton in his intercourse with Victoria Woodhull, and can testify as to the motive that actuated him in maintaining her acquaintance.

One incident in closing this narrative may help to explain what might be deemed a very indiscreet act on the part of Theodore Tilton. It may be remembered that in November, 1871, Victoria Woodhull delivered to an audience of 3,000 persons at Steinway Hall, a lecture on a decidedly unpopular subject. The lecturer, only an hour before going on the platform, did request of Henry Ward Beecher in person that he would introduce her from the platform. When he declined, she left in anger, and hastily crossing the river, she reached Steinway Hall with venom in her breast. Mr. Tilton, accompanied by his friend, Mr. Moulton, followed her there, after finding they could not detain her, and Mr. Tilton, for reasons which he can probably satisfactorily explain, performed the service which Mr. Beecher declined.

It is almost a year since Theodore Tilton last saw Mrs. Woodhull. If in taking the course he did, he for a time averted a blow that was intended to shake the very foundation of religion, the knowledge of the fact may compensate him for the ordeal through which he is passing. The cloud which is over him is not without its silver lining. XIX.

THE COAL MINES.

Accidents During The [illegible]

[illegible] Scranton Times.]

The anthracite coal region happily escaped, during the past year, such fearful casualties as those which shocked the world the two preceding years. A large number of men were killed, and many more maimed, in the production of coal, but there were happily no Avondale or West Pittston holocausts. The exact number of deaths and accidents in the anthracite mines during the year will shortly be known when the annual reports are made by the several inspectors. In this district the number of deaths is much less than it was last year, and we think the same will appear in the other districts. A large majority of the deaths were caused by "falling roof," and "explosion of fire-damp." Some of these accidents were doubtless unavoidable, but more were the result of carelessness either on the part of the bosses or the miners themselves. We have often been told by miners and inside bosses that there is scarcely the shadow of excuse for nine-tenths of the accidents caused by falling of roof.

Constant exposure to danger makes the miners fearless, and in many cases reckless of the consequences of indiscretion. Many of them do not give the necessary attention to the dangers overhead, and when least expected the roof falls and crushes them. The same carelessness, or recklessness, causes two-thirds of the accidents by fire-damp. The State government has thrown some protection over the men working the mines, but no laws can be effective unless the men, for whose benefit they are passed, themselves obey their provisions. The ventilation law requires an inspection of each mine every morning before the men enter upon their work, and to see that fire-damp is dispelled if any is found. This is a wise provision, but will not prevent accidents and death if the miners enter unfrequented places in mines with naked lamps.

When the men who labor about the mines use every precaution to insure their own safety, and promptly expose any incompetency or dereliction of duty on the part of bosses or inspectors, then we may expect that there will be a decrease of at least two-thirds in number of accidents in the mines.

A CENTENARIAN.

One Hundred and One Years in this Vale of Tears.

Mrs. Charity H. Green, of Oil City, says an exchange, has celebrated her one hundred and first birthday. She was born about ten miles from Alexandria, Fairfax county, Virginia, in December, 1771. She was married in her sixteenth year to Mr. Green, who was at that time a servant in a Fairfax family, living on the Fairfax estate. Mrs. Green, herself never was in servitude, nor her family before her. About one year after her marriage her husband was given his freedom, and they removed to within a short distance of Alexandra, on the road leading to Mount Vernon; but she does not claim to belong to the famous race of nurses who watched over the aspiring genius of the truthful George; she, however, has a distinct recollection of frequently seeing General Washington and other distinguished officers of the Revolutionary army. She remembers the early struggle for liberty, the whisky insurrection, the war of 1812, of Mexico, and the late unpleasantness. She still cherishes an affectionate recollection of Old Hickory, although she never voted for him, as she has little sympathy with the advancing tide of popular sentiment represented by the dashing girl of the period. She removed from Virginia to Chambersburg, Pa., where she lived half a century, and from there to Pittsburgh, residing in that city about ten years. She spent five years of her life in the then land of Cannon on the further shore of Erie and has been in Oil City, about four years. She is the mother of thirteen children, the eldest being born about 1788, and is still a resident of Chambersburg, but is reported to be in a more feeble condition than her mother. Her youngest child, Mr. R. M. Green, is upwards of fifty years of age. Owing to the black laws of the South, although born free, she enjoyed no educational advantages in her youth; but after coming North she learned to read. She goes to church regularly, enjoys very good health, and has outlived her husband thus far about fourteen years, and bids fair to continue on this sphere for some years to come.

A TABLE recently compiled by Gen. Walker Superintendent of the Census, comparing the statistics of travel in the country with those of Europe, shows the migratory character of the American people. Whereas, the great majority of the people of any given district in England or on the continent remain for life where they were born, a large proportion of the people of this country are constantly shifting their location. From the table it appears that the State of Vermont, with a population of 330,551, has sent out 177,164 to other States, or more than half as many as are now living in the State. New York has a population of 4,382,754 persons, but of these only 2,487,776 were born in New York, while 1,073,542 persons born in New York now reside in other States. Of those born in Pennsylvania, 674,544 live in other States. Kentucky, with a population of 1,321,011, has sent out to other States 403,126 persons; of these, 92,607 went to Missouri and 63,297 to Illinois. Of the 1,194,020 persons in Iowa, only 517,831 were born there.

THE Pennsylvania Railroad Company has given notice to the merchants of Philadelphia that the old policy of the New Jersey roads in charging high rates between that city and New York, particularly on low class goods, has been abandoned by the new management, and that the closing of the canals need no longer prevent a movement of freights at reasonable rates. Reductions ranging from ten to fifty per cent. are announced. The company has also opened three places at different locations in New York, and three in Philadelphia, for the reception and delivery of goods, and arranged to run their cars through from city to city without breaking bulk, and at almost as great speed as the express companies.

THERE arrived at New York during the year ending December 31, 5,619 foreign vessels, made up as follows: Steamers, 910; ships, 431; barks 1,618; brigs, 1,395; schooners, 1,265. During the same period there arrived from Southern coasting ports 3,016 schooners, while the clearances numbered 4,651, with a tonnage of 2,055,983 tons. The tonnage of vessels entered from foreign ports was 2,919,106 tons, and the clearances 2,921,755 tons.

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 18, 1873.

THE Iron Association held a meeting yesterday, and resolved to adhere to the existing card rates for iron.

THE Constitutional Convention is at length devoting itself to business in a commendable manner. The members seem to have entered earnestly upon their labors, with an apparent purpose of performing their work thoroughly, and of completing it without delay.

SPEAKER ELLIOTT, of the lower branch of the State Legislature, has issued his writ for a special election in the county of Greene, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Hon. JOHN HAGAN, member elect from that county. Return of the writ has been made by the Sheriff, and the election will be held on the 28th of the present month.

FRANK BLAIR may now be characterized as the man without a party. Spurned by those whom he betrayed, and repudiated by those who since his perfidy have used him as a tool, he can now, in his humiliating defeat, reflect at his leisure upon the knotty problem which has so long puzzled the brains of the casuists, as to whether a trickster is the more knave or fool.

CRUDE petroleum is now selling in this market at six cents per gallon, or about two dollars and seventy cents per barrel. The refined article is sold at seventeen and a half cents per gallon. These are extraordinarily low prices for the commodities named—the lowest which have prevailed for several years. While the producers of oil are unfortunately the losers by this great depression, the masses ought to reap the advantages in cheaper light.

IT IS intimated that the Administration intends soon to make a demand upon Mexico for settlement of the claims of United States citizens for losses occasioned by the depredations of Mexicans along the Rio Grande, and that if Mexico does not comply promptly the Government of the United States will immediately press their payment. Few will be sorry to learn that the administration intends to pursue a more rigid course toward that republic in this particular, than it has heretofore done.

THE *State Journal* calls for a general increase in the pay of the State Judiciary, upon the ground that the present salaries of the Judges of the Supreme Court is simply asking men of high professional qualifications to give up their time and talents to the people for a pittance; while the pay of a President Judge in a district is poorer, in nearly all cases, than what is made by a court clerk in fees. There is a good deal of truth in this. We justly pride ourselves on the high character of our courts and judges; but we do not pay the latter according to their value. Whatever arguments may be urged in favor of increasing the salary of the Governor, apply with equal force to the Judiciary; and it is to be hoped that, if the former proposition is carried, the latter may not fail.

THE monetary stringency appears to be slowly weakening its hold in the West as well as in the East, although one of the circumstances that is helping to make money easier in New York is, temporarily, producing an opposite effect in the West—namely, the unusual flow of currency from that quarter to the East. This, of course, is the effect of the late blockade in the movement of hogs, cattle and products to the Atlantic seaboard. If the transportation facilities had been sufficient to move the property that has been offered during the last two weeks, money would be comparatively easy in the West now. This condition of affairs is, of course, only temporary. The railroads will probably be able to furnish greater accommodation before long, but, until they do, the ease in money that was expected to take place in this month will not be fully experienced. The advent of [illegible] weather will, however, facilitate the movement of stock and products in the country, West will [illegible] can carry the freight, the money will become easy. [illegible] to sell, and

THE *American Iron and Steel Association Bulletin* makes a stirring appeal to the manufacturers, inventors and producers of the country—more particularly in the departments of iron and steel manufactures—to interest themselves in making the American department of the forthcoming Vienna Exposition properly representative of our best industries. It is to be hoped it may have the effect of awakening our business classes to the importance of more prompt and energetic action than they have yet exhibited. There are, in numerous parts of the country, large deposits of the most valuable ores and coals, which require capital and skilled labor for their development, to be followed by the building of furnaces, mills and all kinds of iron workshops. Moreover, our English and Continental rivals in the manufacture of iron and steel will be represented in the Exhibition at their best. The whole world will be there to see. If visitors to the exhibition see but few specimens of American ores and of American iron and steel manufactures, they can form but one conclusion—that we have but little to show. Official reports and other publications would give to impressions thus formed the widest circulation. The iron men of this country, and producers of iron ore, should permit no such impressions to be created, but on the contrary should make such a display of their products as would prevent the diversion into other channels of the trade they now command. The advantage to Pennsylvania of being represented in a proper manner can hardly be overstated, and it is to be trusted that her public spirited and enterprising people will do all in their power to show that this country is the equal of all other nations in the arts of civilization and progress. Intending exhibitors have yet more than a month in which to complete their preparations. Two naval vessels will convey articles for exhibition from New York to Trieste free of charge, and the expenses to be incurred in placing them on exhibition will also be borne by the government. These vessels will not sail before the 15th of February, up to which time articles to be exhibited will be received at New York by Mr. VAN BUREN, the United States Commissioner General. Let the time be improved.

EXIT BLAIR.

We do not know who BOGY is, nor do we care; but we do know that he cannot be half such a nuisance as FRANK BLAIR is, and therefore we thank the Democracy of Missouri for giving us *any* one in place of the latter. The name of the successful BLAIR-killer is suggestive, to the eye, of nursery tales about bogies, and other awe-inspiring creatures of supernatural origin; but we are assured that the coming Senator has nothing supernatural about him, and that, moreover, the *g* in his name has the soft instead of the hard sound.

The whipping given to the Democracy last year has done them *some* good. It has, in this instance, given them the needed pluck to cashier such humbugs as BLAIR, and redeem themselves from the reproach which their support of that political mountebank imposed upon them. For a generation or more, father and sons have ridden the parties they belonged to like nightmares, and they have successively tried their skill in that line on every party that has existed contemporaneously with them. Old BLAIR drove the Republican party to defeat with FREMONT in 1856, MONTGOMERY BLAIR did his best to ruin LINCOLN's administration, and FRANK led the way to the defeat of SEYMOUR in 1868. Vengeance is beginning to overtake *him*, at least; and if the others escape *their* merited punishment, let us be permitted to hope that we have now seen the last of the whole worthless lot.

THE MEASURE OF DAMAGES.

The decision of the Supreme Court in the KOUNTZ case, published yesterday, created considerable interest, especially among members of the bar. The case was one of those numerous suits for damages for breach of contract, growing out of the so-called "oil combination" of 1869. KOUNTZ had contracted, in June, 1869, to deliver to KIRKPATRICK & LYON a certain quantity of oil, at a stipulated price, at any time between the date of the agreement and the close of the year. The price of oil advanced rapidly, reaching its highest figure on the last day of the year. KOUNTZ did not deliver the oil, and suit was brought to recover the difference between the contract price and the price at the date of the expiration of the contract. He defended mainly on the ground that there had been an illegal combination to put up the price of oil, the plaintiffs themselves being members of the combination. The lower court adhered to the old doctrine which had prevailed in Pennsylvania, as to the measure of damages, and instructed the jury that the proper standard was the difference between the contract price and the market value, at the time and place of delivery. The jury found for the plaintiffs, and the case was taken up for review. The Supreme Court, in the opinion to which reference has been made, takes a new departure in regard to the measure of damages, since "this case raises a novel and extraordinary question between the true market value of the article and a stimulated market price created by artificial and fraudulent practices." It is now held that "what is called the market price, or the quotations of the article for a given day, is not always the only evidence of actual value; but that the true value may be drawn from other sources, when it is shown that the price for the particular day had been unnaturally inflated." This opens a wide door, and unsettles what has heretofore been regarded as a very safe rule. "Illegal combination" can be set up as a defense in other than oil transactions, and the difficulty will be in determining how far juries may travel in search of information as to the extent of the "unnatural infection," as an elment in arriving at the "actual value" of a commodity. In other words, in ascertaining what the market value should have been, rather than what it was, on a given day.

It is true that "gambling in oil" has become a great evil and ought to be checked. It should be borne in mind, however, that it takes two parties to make these contracts, and that the party who plays his cards and looses should not have any legal advantage over the winner. If the new rule laid down by the Supreme Court could be applied solely for the protection of *bona fide* dealers, it would be free from objection; but if it is to be used to help the "bulls" to-day and the "bears" to-morrow, just as the necessities of the one or the other may require, it will be no improvement on the present method. The decision in the KOUNTZ case is now the law of Pennsylvania, but it is lacking somewhat in weight from the fact that Judges WILLIAMS and SHARSWOOD dissent on the important question as to the measure of damages.

New Gold Mines in South Africa.

A gentleman residing in Natal Colony, South Africa, gives the following interesting particulars concerning the new gold mines recently discovered in that section in a letter published in the Springfield *Republican*:

There is a probability of the Marahastadt gold fields turning out a success. One reef is extremely rich, giving from $70 to $80 per ton of quartz. There are now some hundreds of men digging for alluvial gold, and they find it, though not in large quantities. In my last letter from here it was reported one man had obtained a nugget of over half an ounce. Others have found very nice gold of about the the size of barley-corn. Mr. Button, a scientific and enterprising Englishman, has formed a company in London, with a capital of £100,000, to work this reef. The new President Mr. Burgess, from the Cape of Good Hope, has been to these fields, and proclaimed the whole country open to the world for digging purposes, on the payment of ten shillings for a license. (Quite accommodating this on the part of the Dutch.) Diamond-digging becoming more difficult and expensive, many are leaving there and going after gold. The diamond region has been formed into a separate State or colony, with its own government and Legislature, and with the control and expenditure of its own revenue. There now seems every probability that railways through the Natal Colony will soon be commenced. Surveys have been made. The first will be constructed along the coast to accommodate the sugar-planters and coffee-growers. Labor is at present our great want. It is both dear and scarce. Every native man asks twelve or thirteen shillings per month. (Cheap enough we Yankees would say.) Food is also very dear, Indian meal selling at twenty-eight shillings per bag. Horses and mules are in many cases superseding oxen on the sugar estates. The mules are imported from South America.

A New Cure for Small-Pox.

The Marquette *Mining Journal* vouches for the truth of the following statement. The remedy suggested is a very simple one, and, if inefficacious, will at least prove harmless: A middle aged lady, the mother of six children, has often sought relief from a pain in the back by taking saltpetre and brandy. The lady having premonitary symptoms of small-pox, begged her husband to prepare for her the old preparation of salpetre and brandy. The latter was then not to be had, but he crushed a piece of nitre as large as a common white bean. This she took in a teaspoonful of hot water. Feeling some better, the dose was once or twice repeated. Pain soon subsided, and she slept well during the remainder of the night, and awakened feeling perfectly well! When the doctor called he was greatly astonished to see Mrs. —— superintending the affairs of her household. He left without making any prescription. She had *sixty* well defined pustules in her face, but they were but slightly inflamed and not at all painful. The developments of small-pox on her entire person were in number and appearance with those of [illegible] face. In due time all her children and her husband [illegible] fever and pain in the [illegible] similarly affected by [illegible] back, and received similar treatment, and the [illegible] were the same. Several families caught the prev[illegible] and recommended [illegible] to whom —— told his story [illegible] same remdy.

New York State Charities.

The New York State Board of Charities has issued its fifth annual report, and from it the following interesting facts are gleaned: The property interest of charitable institutions receiving aid from the State is enormous, amounting during the past year to $20,450,272 of real estate, and $3,727,602 of personal property. The aid they received from the State Treasury reached the sum of $1,635,558, and from municipalities the large amount of $3,341,762, while their total annual receipts were $7,832,902, and their expenditure $7,259,568. The whole number of persons in these institutions during the year was 92,741; the number temporarily relieved, 98,368; the number receiving outside free medical and surgical aid, 294,364, and the number under gratuitous educational training, 70,339. In the county poor houses alone were, during the year, 18,923, and in the city institutions 39,286 persons. The Houses of Refuge trained and sheltered 5,619 youth, the Catholic Protectory containing much the largest number, 2,380. Of idiots, 681 were specially cared for, and of inebriates, 315 in the Binghamton Asylum. The number of deaf and dumb instructed and relieved were 714; of blind, 549; of insane, 5,073.

Lead Mines of Missouri.

The St. Louis *Times* states that next to iron, lead occupies the most important place in the mineral products of that State. The lead mines, now only partially developed, owing to the lack of capital, occupy a vast area of territory, and will ultimately prove a source of great prosperity to the State. In former years a large quantity of foreign pig lead was imported for use in St. Louis, the imports in 1869 having been 7,857 pigs; but as the mines nearer home were developed, the consumption of the foreign article decreased, until in 1872 not a single pig was used. The receipts of lead last year were 285,769 pigs, or 22,882,650 pounds, of which Missouri produced 20,427,000 pounds. The exports from St. Louis amounted to only 4,718,223 pounds, the remainder having been retained for home consumption. The "soft brands" of Missouri lead are equal to the best imported makes for the manufacture of white lead, and are rapidly taking their place.

THE current number of the *American Law Record* notes the following decision, lately rendered by the Supreme Court of New Hampshire, which is of general interest and importance: "When a contract is made by a common carrier in one State to transport goods from that State into another, and the goods are lost, the rights of the parties are governed by the law of the State in which the loss happens." It is an unfortunate principle of law which obliges a merchant, shipping goods from San Francisco to New York, to acquaint himself with the statutes of the score of States intervening, in order to compute the risk he undergoes. It is an evil kindred to that which Mr. Shellabarger is striving to reach with his bill on inter-State transportation.

IN HIS "Napoleonic Ideas," which the ex-Emperor published in 1839, he foreshadowed for the United States a grander destiny than he was willing to concede afterward when misled by the phantom of a Mexican Empire. His words in 1839 were: "Providence has committed to the United States of America the charge of peopling and of subduing to civilization all that immense territory which extends from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, and from the north pole to the equator. Their government, which is a simple administration, has had up to the present time, but to put in practice the old adage—*Laissez fair, laissez passer*—in order to favor that invisible instinct which urges the population of the United States toward the West."

ACCORDING to the Internal Revenue returns, the number of collars manufactured in the United States in 1863 was 12,000,000; in 1864, 26,000,000; in 1865, 73,000,000; in 1866, 140,000,000; in 1867, 183,000,000; in 1868, 244,000,000; in 1869, 325,000,000; and in 1870, 365,000,000, or 1,000,000 collars every day in the year, including Sundays. The paper consumed yearly amounts to more than 3,500 tons. In 1870 the value of paper collars made in this country was nearly $8,000,000. The difference in the cost of linen and paper collars gives an item of saving amounting to about $3,000,000 a year.

THE scandal-mongers of Hudson, N. Y., have no reason to feel proud of one of their recent achievements. A short time ago they put in circulation rumors seriously affecting the character of the Rev. M. Rosenthal, Rabbi of the Jewish church in that place, and a gentleman of spotless character. Mr. R. was made acquainted with the reports against him, and stoutly denied them. The matter so worried him, however, that it brought on an attact of apoplexy, resulting in his death on the 6th inst. The scandalous reports were utterly groundless.

THE old seal of the commonwealth of Virginia, adopted in 1779, was lost or mislaid at the time of the capture of Richmond in 1865, and a new one was adopted similar in all respects to the old, except that the words "Liberty and Union" were substituted for the historic motto "Sic Semper Tyrannis." But the old seal has since been restored to the Secretary of the Commonwealth, and the question as to which was legal was submitted to the Legislature, which has just decided in favor of the old seal.

FOR the first time in history the farmers are cutting the speculators with their own weapons. California brokers put up a "corner" on ships, contracting for the carrying capacity of all ships that will touch San Francisco up to the harvest of 1873. Thereupon the farmers, fortified by sales of wheat, have cornered on corn, and oblige the speculators to pay double price for grain wherewith to load their waiting vessels.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Monday's Proceedings—Proposed Amendments to State Laws.

At Monday's session of the Constitutional Convention, sitting in Philadelphia, amendments were proposed and appropriately referred as noted below:

Mr. Beebe presented a petition from the citizens of Venango county, asking for the insertion of a local option clause in the Constitution. Referred.

Mr. Lawrence presented a similar petition from the people of Washington county.

By John M. Purviance—An article to the effect that no member of this Convention shall be eligible to any office created under this Constitution, or where the tenure and mode of holding office and choosing officers shall be changed from appointment by the Governor to election by the qualified voters of the State: Provided, that this amendment shall only apply to the first election to be held after the adoption of this Constitution.

By J. P. Wetherill—That the Councils of any city over 100,000 inhabitants, with a view to the more certain prevention of abuses that may occur by the dereliction of duty of any officer elected by them, or under their control, or of any member thereof, and for the correction of the same, may have power in any investigation thereof to compel the attendance of witnesses, examine them under oath, and to send for such books and papers as may be necessary to prove the truth or falsity of the charge made. The wilful making of a false oath by the witnesses shall be considered perjury. Should the committee having the examination in charge demand it, the Mayor of the city, or Judge of any Court thereof, shall issue subpoena, and, if necessary, by attachment compel the attendance of witnesses. Should the officer be convicted of any infamous crime, the office held by him shall be declared vacated, and he shall not be eligible to any office of trust or profit under the city government.

Mr. Knight offered one providing that no right shall be given by any State Legislature for the construction and operation of any street railroad in any town, city, or village, without the consent of the local authorities.

Mr. Beebe offered a resolution providing that the Committee on Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of abolishing the present Grand Jury system.

Mr. Beebe also presented the following:

Resolved, That the Committee on Education be instructed to inquire into and report to this Convention as to the following article: There shall be a Superintendent of Public Instruction, who shall be elected at the same time, in the same manner, and for the same term, as the Governor, whose powers, duties and compensation shall be prescribed by law.

By Mr. Barclay—A Constitutional clause that the Legislature of Pennsylvania shall at the first session after the adoption of the Constitution require by law that every child of sufficient mental and physical ability shall be compelled to attend the public schools, during the period between the ages of six and eighteen years, for a term of at least two years, unless educated by other means, and parents and guardians shall not be allowed to permit their children to grow up in ignorance and vagrancy.

By Mr. Campbell—*Resolved*, That the Committee on Industrial Interests inquire into the expediency of having boards or juries of arbitration constituted for the settlement of all disputes between workmen and their employers.

By Mr. Temple—A resolution requiring that when the yeas and nays are called the names of the members be entered on the journal.

By Mr. De France—*Resolved*, That the Committee on Legislature be respectfully requested to consider the propriety of placing in the Constitution a section, as follows: "That provision shall be made for a division of the State into seventeen parts, of contiguous territory, as nearly equal in inhabitants as possible without dividing counties, or wards of cities. That each one of these equal divisions be allowed to elect three Senators to serve the State four years, and nine Representatives to serve for two years, and said Assembly, so elected, shall meet biennally."

By Mr. Darlington—*Resolved*, That the Committee on Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing Courts of Conciliation.

By Mr. Bardsley—That the Committee on Public and Municipal Debts and Sinking Funds be directed to report a section to *prohibit* any city, county, borough, or township to fund any debts to any amount beyond twelve and a half per cent. of the assessed value of the real estate of said city, county borough, or township.

By Mr. Minor—That the power of the Legislature to make appropriations in aid of charitable institutions shall be limited hereafter to those which are under the exclusive care and control of the State.

By Mr. Brodhead—That the Committee on Taxation, Revenue, and Finance be requested to inquire into the policy of providing for a general and uniform system of valuation of all the real and personal estate in the Commonwealth, under oath, and with proper penalties for false returns, upon which valuation a tax of a certain number of mills per dollar, as may be designated by State, county, and municipal authorities as necessary for their purposes, shall be laid and collected by the county, municipal [illegible] and paid over to the State and [illegible]. That in making such [illegible] value of the property shall [illegible] the market standard; that no property, real or personal, [illegible] more than one tax; that all incumbrances shall be deducted from such valuation and taxed in the hands of owners, and that corporations shall be taxed when feasible.

By Mr. Landis—That the Legislature shall by law prohibit railroad companies from preferring foreign shippers to shippers resident within the State in furnishing the means of transportation of freights.

By Mr. Heverin—Resolution that the Committee on Legislature be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing an amendment to the Constitution for the abolition of all usury laws, and prohibiting their future enactment.

Mr. Kaine, of Fayette, called up his resolution providing for an additional committee to consider the matter of the removal of the State capital, fixing the boundaries of the State, adoption of a State seal, &c.

Judge Woodward saw no necessity for such a course. The removal of the State capital would be properly considered; as to the boundaries of the State, they are already fixed, and fixed unalterably; as to the State Coat of Arms, he saw no necessity for a change, and he would have none. They are enshrined in the hearts of the people, and needed no constitutional guardianship. So far as the "State Arms" are concerned, he would say "hands off." The four millions of people of Pennsylvania will take proper care of these "State Arms."

Mr. Kane, of Fayette, denied that the boundaries of the State are unalterably fixed, and claimed that even now the matter of boundary between Pennsylvania and Delaware is under the consideration of a commission appointed for the purpose. As to the State flag, he said that it also had been changed, and was not the flag that the gentleman (Judge Woodward) had grown so enthusiastic over. The horses on the present coat-of-arms were not the same as those of years ago. Those seen on the State flags years ago were old Conestoga horses, *with harness on them.*

Mr. John Price Wetherill opposed the formation of a new committee, since they had twenty-seven committees already. All the matters mentioned by the gentleman from Fayette, could be carefully considered by the committees already constituted. As to the State horses, it made but little difference whether they had harness on or not, and if we commence meddling with the State flag, the chances are that we will elevate it above the national emblem.

Upon a vote being taken, Mr. Kaine's resolution was defeated. The Convention then adjourned.

Tuesday's Business—Additional Reformatory Measures Presented—Consideration of Amendment Relative to Election Days.

At Tuesday's session of the Constitutional Convention the following additional proposed amendments were presented and referred to the proper committees:

By Mr. Walker—Resolution that the Committee on Railroads be instructed to inquire and report whether a provision should not be incorporated into the Constitution compelling all railroad companies, incorporated by the laws of the State, to carry freight from any point of the State to any other point either within or beyond the limits of the State, at the same rate per mile that similar freights are transported over said road from any point beyond the State.

And also to inquire and report whether a provision should not be inserted prohibiting the president, directors, managers, or officers of any road incorporated by this State, or by any other State or States, from being interested, either directly or indirectly, in cars for the transportation of freight upon or over said roads whereby freight is shipped, bonded, or transported with any greater speed or safety than the same character of freight is shipped, bonded, or transported in the cars of the company.

By Mr. Hay—That there shall be one alderman in each city and borough, and one for every ten thousand inhabitants therein up to one hundred thousand, and one for every additional fifteen thousand. When the population of any city or borough entitles it to more than one alderman, districts of as nearly equal population as may be, without dividing the wards, shall be established by law, in each of which districts but one alderman shall reside and hold office.

Aldermen shall have and exercise jurisdiction and powers, as heretofore, excepting as the same may be hereafter modified, altered or enlarged by law; and shall receive a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their term of office, and which shall be determined and paid by the city or borough in which such aldermen hold office.

They shall be appointed and commissioned by the Governor, but only upon the previous recommendation of the Court of Common Pleas of the county in which is situated the city or borough wherein they are to reside and serve.

They shall hold office for seven years, if they so long behave themselves well, and recommendations to the Governor for such appointments shall first be made at the last terms of said courts, which shall be in the year 1874: *Provided*, that the terms of aldermen in office at the time of the adoption of this Constitution shall not be hereby affected.

By Mr. De France—That the Committee on the Declaration of Rights be requested to inquire into the propriety of making section six of the Declaration of Rights read in sub stance as follows: That trial by jury in all criminal cases, whether the cases existed as such in 1776, or were created since, or may be in the future, shall be as heretofore, and the right remain inviolate, except cases triable before Justices of the Peace.

By Mr. Barclay—For the indictment and trial of persons charged with the commission of any felony in any county other than that in which the offence was committed, whenever, owing to prejudice or any other cause, an impartial grand or petit jury cannot be empanelled in the county in which the offence was committed.

By Mr. Ewing—That the Auditor General furnish this Convention information relative to the amount of capital stock of all the railroad and canal companies in the State and their indebtedness; also amount of capital stock and indebtedness of other corporations doing business in this State; also the valuation of taxation of the real and personal property in the several counties of the Commonwealth.

By Mr. Niles—That all taxation shall be equal; and also to prohibit the Legislature from passing any law discriminating against any property in taxation for general purposes.

By Mr. Bardsley—To prohibit any city, county, borough, township, or any corporate bodies, deriving their existence from the public, to issue warrants of any certificates of indebtedness of any character whatever, for any sum beyond the amount already provided for by taxation.

By Mr. Campbell—That all officers elected by the people to lucrative or remunerative offices shall be paid by stated salaries, and shall in no instance receive, for their own uses, profit or compensation, any fees whatever.

By Mr. Guthrie of Allegheny—That every incorporated city shall be governed by a Mayor and a Select and Common Council, in whom the Legislative power thereof shall be vested. The Mayor, whose term of office shall be for three years, shall be the Chief Executive officer, and shall have a qualified veto on the acts and ordinances passed by Councils. He shall see that the duties of the several city officers are faithfully performed. He shall be a salaried officer, and not entitled to any fees or perquisites, and shall not exercise any judicial functions, civil or criminal.

No city charter now existing or hereafter enacted shall be altered or repealed except by act of the General Assembly, accepted by two-thirds of the members of the Select and Common Councils, and by a majority of the qualified voters of the city on the next annual municipal election after acceptance by the City Councils.

No public commission shall be created for any city with power to fill vacancies, to raise money by loan, to levy taxes or execute police or municipal functions.

No money shall be borrowed by the city for a term of years, unless by ordinance passed by a two-thirds majority of Councils. Nor shall any city increase its permanent debt to an amount exceeding twenty per cent. of the assessed value of the real and personal property within its corporate limits; but temporary loans, for a period not greater than one year, and in amount not exceeding at any time ten dollars for each taxable inhabitant of the city, may be made by ordinance passed by a two-thirds majority of Councils. The Sinking Fund shall be inviolably pledged for the redemption of the permanent loans of the city. No member of the City Councils, or of any of the departments of the city, shall at the same time hold any other office under the city, county, State or United States.

Cities containing 50,000 inhabitants or more may elect three citizens thereof to act as Police Commissioners for three years, salaries to be fixed by Councils, and who with the Mayor shall constitute a Board of Police, and appoint a superintendent and other officers and policemen, having also the power to remove for cause any member of the force; the superintendent to be removed from office on recommendation of the Select Council.

By Mr. Hemphill—All State officers shall be paid in salaries for their services which shall be fixed by the Legislature, and shall be neither increased nor decreased during the term for which the person is elected or appointed, excepting in cases of appointment or election, during good behavior or for life, when the salaries may be subject to legislative revision once in every ten years.

The Legislature shall require all State officers in receipt of fees to make quarterly returns to the proper office, together with an itemized account of the same made under oath.

By Mr. Worrell—Whenever a judicial position shall be created by act of Assembly such position shall be filled in the first instance by election by the people, and not by appointment.

The Convention at this point resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, with John H. Walker, of Erie, in the chair, for the purpose of considering the amendment proposed by the Committee on Suffrage, Elections and Representations. The proposed amendment provides that—

SECTION —. The general election shall be held on the Tuesday next following the first Monday of November; but the Legislature may by law fix a different day, two-thirds of each House consenting thereto.

SEC. —. All elections for city, ward, borough and township officers for a regular term of service shall be held on the third Monday of March.

Mr. J. Alex. Simpson hoped the day would come when all the States would hold their elections on the same day. The holding of State elections on different days had given rise to repeating, colonization and fraud by both parties, and said the fact was plainly developed at the last election for Governor in this State.

Mr. Church, of Meadville, moved to amend by striking out all after the word November, and insert: "Provided that if the Congress of the United States should, by law, fix a different day for the election of President and Congressmen, the Legislature may, by law, change the day for such general election in conformity with the day fixed by Congress."

George M. Dallas advocated the original proposition, and also the proposition of Mr. Church.

Mr. Wayne MacVeagh saw no remedy in the proposed amendment, but thought it was to be reached through the Civil Service law. It would cause no political advantage to secure a dead uniformity in such a matter. He was earnestly opposed to the amendment, and did [illegible] desire that State elections should be held [illegible] of Congress.

Upon a [illegible] amendment it was taken upon Mr. Church's [illegible]

The first section, as [illegible] from the committee, was then adopted.

The committee here arose and asked leave to sit again. A motion that the committee sit again on Wednesday was [illegible]

The Committee on Printing reported a contract made and entered into with Wm. W. Harding for furnishing paper. The contract was approved.

The Woman Suffrage Question.

PHILADELPHIA, January 15.—This evening the Committee on Suffrage of the Constitutional Convention met the women suffragists. Several of the latter made addresses, strongly advocating the ballot for women.

HORRIBLE CRIME.

An Old Man Murdered near Solon, Ohio—The Body Falls Into the Fire and Is Partially Consumed—Cats Feasting on the Corpse.

Brief account was given in the columns of the COMMERCIAL on Friday last, of the murder of an aged man near Solon, Ohio, on the preceding Wednesday night. The Cleveland *Herald* furnishes a fuller account of the crime, which in its inception and results was one of the most fearful we have ever had to record—one in which "on horror's head horrors accumulate." The victim was George McConnoughey, a farmer, a bachelor, sixty-three years of age, who had for the greater part of his life lived alone in a hut half a mile east of the village of Solon, Cuyahoga county. He had been addicted from childhood to drinking spirituous liquors, and of late the infirmity had increased on him to such a degree that saloon-keepers and druggists found it necessary to deny him when he applied for stimulants. Notwithstanding his besetting sin, he had always been frugal in his habits, never run in debt, and always attended well to his farm. He had been robbed several times, and in more than one attempt to deprive him of his money the burglars had been foiled. A few days before his death McConnoughey had been at the house of his brother, a half mile beyond his own hut, and while there expressed the fear that he "would be killed some night."

The murder is supposed to have been committed about nine o'clock last Wednesday night, as at that hour one of the neighbors heard a shot fired. From the appearance of the tracks in the snow outside the hovel, the murderer stood about twelve feet from a window, and from there fired two shots, both entering near the center of the back and passing through the left lung and heart. McConnoughey fell forward into the fire, while the murderer broke through the door and approaching his victim, rifled his pockets of about $95, all he was known to have had. He first cut the pocket out and then took from it an old leathern wallet. When the murdered man fell his left shoulder struck on the hot coals in the fire place, and when he was discovered it was found that the fire had almost burned away one arm, and had also consumed a large piece of his left side. The most disgusting circumstance connected with this horrible affair, however, was the eating of part of his face by the cats. It seemed that the old man was very fond of cats and was noted for having about him always some five or six of these animals. He had them trained so that at a given signal they would range themselves in line, when he would feed them. They bit into the dead man's lips, and disfigured his face so that it presented a most terrible repulsive appearance.

Two boys discovered the murder on Thursday morning, and alarmed the neighbors. The scene in the hut was terrible. Prone upon the floor, one side of it in the broad, old-fashioned fire place, lay the dead body of the old man, one arm having been burned nearly off at the shoulder, and the side burned to a crisp. About the room were scattered old dishes, pots and kettles, shirts reeking with filth and other evidences of a dissipated and bachelor life. An old bedstead, a table, a stool, and a broken chair on which he was sitting at the time of the murder, comprise all the furniture. A shot gun with a broken stock was strapped to a beam overhead and bunches of corn hung suspended from nails driven in the logs.

Tracks were found in the snow leading along the roadside for some distance, which were eventually lost in the beaten track; but beyond this there is no clue whatever to the perpetrators of the crime. Detectives were on the spot all day Friday, doing their utmost to secure some shred of evidence upon which to hang a suspicion, but they were compelled to give up, completely baffled. "Murder will out," and time may eventually solve the mystery.

Since the above was written word comes that a young man named Albert Chamberlain, nineteen years of age, a son of McConnoughey's nearest neighbor, has been arrested and lodged in jail at Cleveland, charged with the murder. The evidence against him, which is entirely circumstantial, is very strong.

THAT OLD BELL.

It is to be Hung on the Old Timbers.

[From the Philadelphia Bulletin.]

Persons passing through Independence Hall this morning were somewhat astonished at noticing a number of riggers actively preparing for some important work. To the conundrum, "What does it mean?" no one could return an answer.

A little patient inquiry on the part of one of the reporters of the *Bulletin* developed the information that the "Old Bell of '76" is to be hung in the hall-way of the State House, and upon the original timbers which supported it when its pealing told of the solemn compact of the thirteen original States. The riggers, under the direction of a Mr. Thompson, of the Philadelphia Navy Yard, are now employed in removing the old timbers from their position in the steeple to that which they are to occupy in the hall. It seems unnecessary to state that this work is being done in connection with the efforts of Col. F. M. Etting and others to restore Independence Hall to its original condition as far as possible.

A TALE OF HORROR.

Wreck of the Golden Hind.

Forty-Eight Days in Open Boats in the Straits of Magellan—The Famished Crew Subsist for Ten Days on Human Flesh.

[From the New Orleans Times, 9th.]

One of the most extraordinary instances of human privation on record, and a calamity that has rarely been equaled in the history of maritime disaster, has been brought to light through Mr. John Saville, first officer of the American ship Golden Hind, who reached the city from Rio de Janeiro on Tuesday.

The wreck of the ship Golden Hind has already been recorded, but the unparalleled sufferings of the portion of her crew who yet survive, we believe has never yet been made public. In a long interview, yesterday, Mr. Saville detailed all the fearful particulars, and we give the frightful story in his own words:

THE FIRST OFFICER'S NARRATIVE.

The American ship Golden Hind, Captain Benjamin F. Bobbins, left New York on the 12th of February, on a voyage to San Francisco. When in a latitude of St. Catherine's we experienced a series of heavy westerly gales, which continued for nearly a month with great violence. On the 13th of June last, when on the west side of Patagonia, and at the Pacific entrance to the Straits of Magellan, the pintals and gudgeons of the rudder gave way and it floated off. Three days were consumed in constructing a temporary one of spare spars. It lasted about a week, but in another heavy gale this was also carried away, and we drifted at the mercy of the winds. On the second day after this last disaster, the Golden Hind struck between two rocks, one forward and one aft on the western coast of Patagonia. Three boats were hurriedly prepared, the men put on extra suits of clothes, laid in a small quantity of provisions, and at seven o'clock that evening lowered away. In the hurry of departure nearly all of our nautical instruments were left on board, and, in fact, many articles absolutely necessary. There were three boats lowered, the first under the command of Captain Robbins, the second commanded by myself, and the third in charge of Mr. Webb, the second mate. Each contained seven men. Mr. Webb asserting that he knew the situation better than we did, parted company almost immediately, and it being then quite dark, we lay under the lee of the land until morning. The sea at the time we left the ship was breaking over her fore yard, and during the night she beat to pieces on the rocks.

SEARCH FOR THE MISSING BOAT.

The next morning the last vestige of the Golden Hind had disappeared, and a search, which continued two days, was made for the other boat, but no trace of her could be seen. We have long ere this concluded that she was swamped, and that her entire crew were drowned. Upon examination it was found that we had a small box and a bag of hard bread, the latter soaked with sea water, about twenty cans of beef, a little tea and coffee. An allowance of one cracker to each man, and one can of beef to fourteen, was at first issued, but this speedily decreased to half a cracker, and finally we did not taste beef more than once a week.

WITHOUT A COMPASS.

A few days after we left the wreck the Captain's boat was swamped, and we lost our compass, the only instrument we had, and a quantity of the provisions. An attempt was made to reach Sandy Point, a Chilian convict settlement, and the coaling station of the Pacific mail steamers, about two-thirds the way through the Straits of Magellan, but our course could only be determined by the sun and stars.

THE DREARY ASPECT.

It was then mid-winter, the mountains along the coast were covered with snow and ice, and the mercury must have been several degrees below zero. We pulled close to the land, working all night in fair weather, and during a heavy blow landing and going into camp.

There were plenty of scrub trees along the coast, and as we were provided with two hatchets and a good supply of matches, a fire was always to be procured. During these visits we secured quite a good supply of shell fish resembling the muscle, but we found that this diet brought on constipation, and the entire party became unwell.

ILLNESS.

For about twenty days the men held out admirably, but in the bitter cold a number were frost-bitten, and our legs and feet were terribly swollen.

On going into camp we constructed a tent of the boat's sail and a mizzen royal sail with the oars. A fire was built in the center, and the fourteen men sat around it the night through. We suffered terribly from loss of sleep, as no one dared to remain away from the fire for fear of freezing to death, and the tent was too small to hold all in a reclining position.

At the end of the twentieth day the general debility from insufficient food, and the extreme pain in our limbs, rendered the progress slow, and very often we camped for several days at a time. The allowance of bread had been reduced to a quarter of a cracker a day, or two together to help out the supply. Their conduct throughout the dreadful ordeal was most courageous. Every man rendered implicit obedience, and although the ravages of hunger rendered each almost an animal, the general welfare was never lost sight of.

Almost the entire month of July was spent in pulling in what we believed to be the direction to Sandy Point. The only human beings we met were an Indian and two squaws in a canoe. They treated us cordially, and willingly exchanged a duck for a small quantity of tobacco, but they had no other provisions. We had secured from the ship two rifles, and one of the crew shot a duck; but the powder became wet, and our weapons were useless. A dead duck found among the rocks was also secured and eaten, but, with the exception of the shell-fish, this was the only food we secured.

HUNGER.

In the latter part of July the weather became fearfully tempestuous, and after several days of fruitless buffeting, we went into our last encampment. It was a terribly bleak and desolate spot, shut out from the sea by high cliffs and filled with low, stunted trees. We found, however, a few roots, some berries, and strange to say, a little celery, and, not knowing whether the vegetables were poisonous or not, each man partook ravenously of whatever he could find. The high tides prevented our securing any shell fish, and the few seals we saw were too timid to capture, but we secured water in abundance from the streams running down the mountain.

DEATH.

Here the men became seriously ill. Their legs were swollen to frightful proportions, but few could wear their boots, and a majority wandered about with their feet tied up in old cloth and pieces of canvas. Some, unable to walk at all, crawled about on their hands and knees.

At length a man named White, a seaman, became delirious and shortly afterward died. The ground was so hardly frozen that it was impossible to dig a grave, so we carried the body a short distance from the tent and laid it in the bushes.

The next one attacked was a young fellow we called Dan—sailors, you know, never give their full name except on the articles—and he died within three hours after he became delirious. The carpenter, a man from Liverpool, was the next victim; then we lost Charley, a German seaman, and finally another sailor called Frank. All of them died within ten days of each other, and all were lain side by side out in the bushes. As each one left us, we took his clothes to keep the living ones warm, but during all these days not one of us had a mouthful of food.

THE BANQUET ON HUMAN FLESH.

At length the steward, taking one of the men out with him into the brush, returned with slices of meat, which were roasted over the fire, and eagerly devoured. We all of us knew we were sustaining life on the bodies of our dead companions, but no man asked a question. Sometimes we had it boiled and sometimes roasted. It tasted something like beef, but it makes me shudder now to think of it.

THE RESCUE.

When we had eaten almost all of the last body the schooner Eagle, of Port Stanley, Faulkland Islands, out seal fishing, hove in sight. One of our men crawled up to the head of the rocks, and waving the American flag, with the Union down, attracted their attention. They picked us up and received us all with as great kindness as if we had been their own kindred. We found that we had pulled about two-thirds of the way through the Straits of Magellan, and were then within sixty miles of Sandy Point.

There, after the third day, the Eagle landed us, and the Chilian Governor at once provided us with everything in the way of food and clothing we required. He would have sent us by the steamer to Valparaiso, but before she arrived the United States sloop of-war Ossipee put into port and took us on board—Captain Robbins, myself, the steward and five seamen who were left of a crew of twenty-one. From the time the Golden Hind went to pieces we spent forty-eight days in open boats, with only the subsistence I have named.

The captain of the Ossipee shipped the six seamen, although all of them were on the sick list, and brought Captain Robbins and myself to Rio de Janeiro.

There I met Captain Gorham Crowell, of the bark Colin E. McNeil, who kindly volunteered to bring me to New Orleans.

Mr. Saville requested our reporter to state that the treatment he had received during the voyage of the McNeil could not have been more courteous had he owned the vessel, and he desires to earnestly thank Captain Crowell for unremitting attentions.

The library of Congress has twice doubled within the last twelve years. In 1860 it contained 63,000 volumes; in 1866, 100,000 volumes, and in 1872, 246,000 volumes. Calculating from this basis the writer believes that in 1900 it will contain 700,000; by 1925, 1,250,000; by 1950, 1,750,000; and by 1975, 2,500,000 volumes.

GENERAL BAKER, Commissioner of Pensions, has decided that when in a claim for pensions filed under the act of February 14, 1871, service is alleged as a substitute, and upon reference to the rolls the name of the principal is found credited with the service, and no evidence appears showing that a substitute entered, in such cases the record is final and parol evidence contradicting it cannot be considered.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 14, 1873.

Reorganization of the Treasury Department.

The bill introduced yesterday by Mr. Hooper, for the reorganization of the Treasury Department, was prepared by the chief clerk of that Department, and contains several important provisions. All the salaries of the prominent officers are largely increased, that of the Secretary to fifteen thousand dollars, of Assistant and Treasurer to seven thousand five hundred, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Comptroller and Auditors to six thousand, and clerks, generally of the new class, at twenty-four hundred dollars each. The bill also directs the President to apportion, on the first of July next, all the offices, clerkships and other employments in the Executive Departments in Washington, in accordance with the representation of States and Territories in Congress, and establishes a board of three Civil Service Examiners at an annual salary of three thousand five hundred dollars, who are to make out, after examination and investigation, a civil service list, consisting of one person from each Congressional district, one from each Territory and two from each State at large, from whom all appointments to fill vacancies in the lowest class shall be made. In its general features the bill gives authority and sanction of law to the rules and regulations framed and adopted a year since by the Civil Service Advisory Board. It is now before the House Committee on Reorganization of the Civil Service, with very doubtful chances of success.

The Credit Mobilier Developments.

Gen. Garfield appeared with a written statement before the Credit Mobilier Committee this morning and denied ever receiving either stock or dividends from Mr. Ames, though the latter offered to let him have ten shares. Mr. Hamm, Secretary of the Credit Mobilier, brought a portion of the books of the company, and the chief examination was directed towards the shares of Neilson, son-in-law of Jas. Brooks. The stock book showed under the account of Oakes Ames, two hunbred and forty-three shares held as trustee. Three of these of the denomination of thirty shares, six of twenty, thirteen of ten, and one of three. Besides Hamm, the Assistant Treasurer of the Credit Mobilier, H. C. Crane, and Thomas Durant were examined. The latter testified that he sold one hundred of his own shares to James Brooks in person, and that Neilson was not known in the matter at all, the transaction being entirely with Mr. Brooks. Mr. Crane testified that as attorney for Durant he received from Mr. Brooks his check for seven thousand dollars and a draft for three thousand dollars, and that for this he transferred from Durant to Neilson one hundred shares of Credit Mobilier, together with accrued earnings, in the shape of two hundred shares of the Union Pacific road, and five one thousand first mortgage bonds. It also came out that Durant had already received the additional shares he was entitled to, so that Neilson was not entitled to fifty additional, but that this issue was ordered in writing by the officers of the company. This document has, however, disappeared. The stock was worth two hundred when the Oakes Ames contract was concluded.

The Wilson Committee is in session to-night, examining Hamm and Brooks and the records of the Credit Mobilier. These books are not complete, but Durant has full and accurate transcripts.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 15, 1873.

The Credit Mobilier Corruption.

The Poland Credit Mobilier Committee has nearly finished its investigation. The only fact developed to-day in regard to Congressmen was the testimony of Thomas Durant. In reply to the question whether the Union Pacific Company was called on for help in the Iowa election in 1866, he said he gave two checks himself of five thousand dollars each to help secure the election of Mr. Harlan to the Senate thinking he would be a good friend of the road.

The House instructed the Wilson Committee to inquire and report whether any Member of Congress had been retained as counsel either by the Credit Mobilier or Union Pacific, their names, amounts paid and services performed, and whether any members had received money to aid in their election from either party. The first portion is aimed at Butler, who it is alleged was retained as counsel of the Credit Mobilier in 1867 at five thousand dollars, and received a further fee of one thousand dollars at a later period for one day's service in New York.

Mr. Bushnell, of the Union Pacific Road, testified, when asked regarding the use of money in elections, that he had heard of the Durant payment to Harlan, but of his own knowledge could answer only in regard to one. He gave his personal check for five thousand dollars to ex-Senator Thayer to help him in the Senatorial election.

That Supposed Conscience Money—Interesting Correspondence.

Mr. Oakes Ames's receipt of four hundred dollars through the mail, from an anonymous source, yesterday, has been the subject of a great deal of rumor and speculation to-day. The whole transaction is explained by the following correspondence:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
January 14, 1873.

To Hon. Oakes Ames:

SIR—I have been informed, to my utter amazement, that after coming out of the committee room this morning you said, in the presence of several reporters, that you had loaned me four hundred instead of three hundred dollars, and that I had not only refused to pay you but was aiding your accusers to injure you in the investigation. I shall call the attention of the committee to it, unless I find I am misinformed. To bring the loan question to an immediate issue between us, I inclose herewith four hundred dollars. If you wish to do justice to truth, and to me, you will return it and correct the alleged statement, if you made it. If not, you will keep the money, and thus be paid twice and more. Silence on your part will be a confession that you have deeply wronged me.

[Signed] J. A. GARFIELD.

WASHINGTON, January 14, 1873.

To Hon. Oakes Ames:

SIR—I wrote you a note in the midst of debate to-day, and supposed I had enclosed a note in the envelope and sent it; but on going to my committee room, after adjournment, found I had by mistake enclosed a blank sheet of paper and left the note out. I called at your hotel to deliver the omitted letter, and sought to find you without success. I now call again at a later hour, and not finding you leave the note here at the office of your hotel.

Respectfully, J. A. GARFIELD.

To Hon. J. A. Garfield:

DEAR SIR—I return your letters with enclosures, and I utterly deny ever having said that you refused to pay me, or that it was four instead of three hundred dollars, or that you were acting with my accusers. I also wish to say that there has never been any but the most friendly feelings between us, and no transaction in the least degree that can be censured by any fair-minded person. I herewith return you the four hundred dollars as not belonging to me. Yours truly, OAKES AMES.

The South Carolina Senatorship.

Representative Robert B. Elliott, colored, of South Carolina, yesterday made his first appearance in the House during its session. He intimates that he has abandoned all interest in the Senatorial contest, and intends to leave the Senate decide upon the qualifications of Patterson, Senator elect. Elliott holds a certificate of election to the Forty-Third Congress.

A Claim By Baptists.

The House Committee on Indian Affairs to-day heard Rev. Dr. Cutler, Secretary of the American Baptist Home Mission Society, in support of the claim of that denomination for their share of the proceeds arising from the sale of the Ottawa University property in Kansas. Congress last session passed a bill directing the sale of the University, and the Baptists seek to recover at least thirty thousand dollars which they had invested in the institution during its active life.

WASHINGTON, January 15, 1873.

INTERESTING TESTIMONY BEFORE THE CREDIT MOBILIER COMMITTEE.

The following testimony was given by Mr. Durant to-day before Judge Poland's Credit Mobilier Committee:

Question by Mr. Niblack.—State whether the Union Pacific, or men connected with that enterprise, were not called upon to assist in the Senatorial election in 1866 and 1867, in Iowa? Answer.—I do not recollect. I did assist myself. I had large interests in Iowa, and during the canvass I assisted. Question—It has been stated to me you gave a check for $10,000 to assist in that election? Answer—I did not. I gave two checks for $5,000 each. Question—Can you explain the history of those checks and for what purpose they were given? Answer—For the purpose of securing the election. Question—Whose election? Answer—Harlan's. For the purpose of securing the influence or some newspapers. I don't know how it was applied. Moses H. Grinnel, I believe, subscribed $5,000 to the General Republican Committee to secure the election of Grant. It seemed to have rather gone past, and I paid it.

Mr. Bushnell testified that when the Credit Mobilier got ashore, Ames went to his friends in Congress and out of Congress to get them to take stock. Witness had a letter from a prominent bank where the Credit Mobilier was thrown out, as the bank would have nothing to do with it because they thought there was fraud and corruption. He thought there was want of moral courage on the part of certain men who did agree to take stock, but now would not stand up and say they agreed to take it. Never heard Ames mention having offered stock to either Colfax, Blaine, Kelley, Scofield, Garfield, Bingham or Senator Wilson. Witness never offered it to any member of Congress.

By Mr. McCrary—Witness thought members of Congress having stock in the Credit Mobilier had a perfect right to vote on Pacific Railroad matters. Saw no more impropriety in it than one voting holding national bank stock.

By Mr. Poland—It was the understanding that Ames got a large amount of stock to enable him to fulfil engagements which he had entered into previously. He felt, as Ames had expressed it in one of his letters, that if they went back on Congressmen, after the stock had gone up, when it had been promised them, when it was down Congressmen would go back on them. [Laughter.]

The Committee adjourned until to-morrow.

The Wilson committee to-day examined H. C. Crane, who testified to the correctness of documents shown him, which contained the names of stockholders and the amount of dividends of the Mobilier and Pacific Railroad. The book of the Ames trustees would show all about the purchases of first mortgage bonds of the Union Pacific. The dividends on Ames' contract aggregated 545 per cent.

HARRISBURG.

Special to the Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, January 14, 1873.

SENATE.

The Standing Committees.

The Speaker stated the standing committees would be announced on Wednesday. Senator Graham is made Chairman of the Finance Committee and is on Banks, Vice and Immorality, (to which all liquor bills will be referred), Railroads, Election Districts and Constitutional Reform. Senator Miles Humphreys is Chairman of Corporations and is a member of Mines and Mining, Inland Navigation, Roads and Bridges, and Accounts.

Order of Bills.

The Speaker promulgated the usual order as to what bills were in order.

George O. Evans.

Mr. McClure offered a resolution instructing the Finance Committee to inquire what measures are necessary to collect the money due from George O. Evans.

No Extra Officers.

Mr. Maclay, of Clarion, called up his resolution increasing the number of Senate officers.

Mr. Graham objected and called the yeas and nays. Every Senator, he said, knew there was plenty of help to do all the work. The resolution was defeated—yeas, ten; nays, twelve.

Mr. Graham Gives Notice.

When bills in place were reached, Mr. Graham said: "Mr. Speaker—I hold in my hand a number of bills and expect to be called upon to present many more during the present session; and I give notice now to Senators, and more particularly to my constituents at home, that while I consider it to be my duty to present all bills sent to me, yet the mere presentation by me of a bill does not commit me to its support. I regard a bill in nearly the same light as a petition, and shall feel as free to oppose any bill read in this place by myself as if read by any other Senator." He then read.

An act to incorporate the Pittsburg *Evening Telegraph Company*. Rules suspended and bill passed.

Act to prohibit the depositing of dead carcasses in the rivers about Pittsburgh.

Act to authorize the erection of water works at Sewickley.

Act regulating public highways in Killbuck township; also school tax in same township.

An act to incorporate the Hoboken Real Estate Savings Bank of Pittsburgh.

Supplement to law relative to insurance companies.

Increase of Governor's Salary.

Senator Davis called up the bill to increase the Governor's salary. It was amended so as to make the amount ten thousand dollars, and passed.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House spent the morning hour in hearing the reading of the message.

Vote on Constitutional Amendment.

The joint convention to count the votes on the Constitutional Amendment, making the State Treasurer elected by the people, met and waded through a wilderness of figures, certified that it was carried, and adjourned.

Mr. Latta, of Westmoreland, introduced a bill relative to the care of insane poor. Passed.

The House committees have not yet been announced.

Train Delayed.

The train containing Speaker Anderson and most of the Allegheny delegation did not arrive until late this morning, on account of an accident on the Pennsylvania Railroad, near Mifflin. Two freight trains were wrecked near Thompsontown, and the Cincinnati express was delayed at Mifflin most of the night.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, PA., January 15, 1873.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met at eleven o'clock.

Bills Approved and Passed.

A message was received from the Governor announcing the approval of various bills passed at last session.

A message was received from the Senate reporting the passage of the Governor's salary bill amended by increasing the amount from $9,000 to $10,000. Concurred in.

Pittsburgh Evening Telegraph Company.

Senate bill incorporating the Pittsburgh *Evening Telegraph* came to the House.

Mr. Ballentine moved a suspension of the rules and immediate consideration.

Mr. Orvis and Mr. Brockway objected, and the bill went over and was referred to the Committee on Corporations.

Sinking Fund Commissioners' Report.

The annual report of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, Messrs. Mackey and Jordan, was presented and filed.

Contested Seats.

Mr. Mitchell, of Tioga, presented the petition of Thomas Waddell, contesting the seat of Mr. Kuhn, Democrat, of Luzerne. Mr. Sam Daley presented the petition of John E. Faunce, contesting the seat of John R. Ash, Republican, of Philadelphia. Petitions contesting the seats of Quigley, Delacey, and Kissner, Democrats, of Luzerne, were also presented. Seven o'clock Wednesday evening was fixed for drawing all committees.

The House Committees

will be announced in the morning. Speaker Elliott has given a larger representation to Allegheny than ever before.

Allegheny County Bills.

[illegible] following additional business to present, when "bills in place" are called on Thursday.

Mr. Young—An act to repeal the law relative to jury commissioners for Allegheny county.

Mr. McCormick—To repeal an act relative to the election of school directors in the city of Pittsburgh.

Act relative to the collection of collateral inheritance tax.

Act authorizing the Birmingham Passenger Railway to extend tracks.

Mr. Wainwright—An act to repeal an act relative to the building of bridges in Pittsburgh and Allegheny.

Mr. Ballentine—Supplement to fee bill.

Mr. Newmeyer—Supplement to Wildwood avenue.

An act to incorporate the Franciscan Hospital.

Supplement to Wood's Run Savings Bank.

Supplement to Mt. Olivet Incline Plane Company.

Mr. Ramsey—An act creating the office of civil engineer and surveyor for the county of Allegheny.

Selection of Committees on Contested Seats.

The House met at 7:30 to draw committees on contested seats. Two Democrats, Beach, of Mifflin, and Greenawalt, of Westmoreland, were absent. The first committee drawn was that of Wadell against Kuhn, Democrat, and sitting members from Luzerne. Simonton, of Dauphin, appeared as counsel for the contestant, and Senator Frank Collins, of Luzerne, for Kuhn. The sitting member and counsel accepted without challenge four members of the Philadelphia delegation and Ballentine, of Allegheny. The committee now consists of Messrs. Strock, Lamon, Porter, Albright and McCullough, of Philadelphia, with Henry, of Cambria, Wilcox, of Erie and Ballentine and Ramsey, of Allegheny—all Republicans. They were immediately sworn in, and appointed Thursday at three o'clock for the first meeting.

The Faunce vs. Ash Committee was drawn next. Col. McClure appeared as counsel for the contestant and Senator Elisha W. Dawes for John R. Ash, the sitting member. After all the names had been called McClure raised the point that the names which had been accepted by both parties could not be stricken off by the contestant or sitting member. Quite a discussion followed between Speaker Elliott and Senator McClure on this point. The Chair ruled by reading an extract of the law, and the Senator submitted. This second committee consists of John Welsh, Jones, Prizer, Hancock, Oliver, Berkholder, Allison, of Washington, and John C. Newmeyer, of Allegheny—eight Republicans and one Democrat.

At half-past eleven the Clerk called the roll for the selection of the third committee, that of Delacey, of Luzerne.

SENATE.

The Senate met at eleven o'clock. The Speaker announced the Standing Committees.

Bills Presented.

Bills in place were read.

Mr. Rutan—Supplement to local option law.

Mr. McClure—A joint resolution instructing our Senators and requiring our members in Congress to vote for an amendment to the National Constitution in favor of the one term principle, and electing the President and Vice President by a direct vote of the people.

Mr. Humphreys—Supplement to an act incorporating the Youghiogheny bridge at McKeesport, giving the company the privilege of changing the height above high water mark.

Also, to allow the Safe Deposit and Trust Company, of Wheatland, to change its name to Pennsylvania Savings Fund.

Also, supplement to act consolidating the wards of Pittsburgh for educational purposes.

Also, to erect into one congregation the congregations of the First Baptist Church of Pittsburgh and the Union Baptist Church, to be called the Fourth Avenue Baptist Church. Passed.

Mr. Rutan—To cure defects or omissions in Sheriff's deeds.

Mr. McKinly—Supplements to the Soldiers' Orphans' School.

Also, incorporating the Venango bridge at Oil City.

Also, joint resolution providing for final adjournment of the Legislature.

Mr. Playford—Act relative to the election of Councilmen in Connellsville.

Mr. Delamater called up and had passed a supplement to the mining and manufacturing law, extending its provision to dealers in oil.

Adjourned.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, PA., January 14, 1873.

The two Houses got to work to-day, but did not progress far. The House passed one bill—a supplement to a bill to authorize the Commissioners of Westmoreland county to borrow money—a bill intended to cover a defect in the original act; but the yeas and nays were called on the motion to suspend the rules to put this bill on its passage, many members being adverse to *any* action on bills before the committees are appointed, and resulted, yeas 68, nays 27. The bill then passed.

The Senate passed two bills, one to incorporate the *Evening Telegraph* Company, in your city, and a local bill for Lehigh county. The first bill is to incorporate a newspaper company, of which Hon. H. B. Swoope is to be the head; and the reason given for its prompt passage was the desire of the stockholders to get the company into operation.

The bill to increase the Governor's salary to $9,000 a year came over from the House. It passed second reading without opposition, a motion made by Mr. Davis, of Philadelphia, prevailing to strike out $9,000 and insert $10,000; but when it came to suspending the rules the Democrats were not ready to go on. The vote was 15 to 11, not two-thirds, Randall and McClure voting with the Republicans, and Delamater, Warfel and Fitch with the Democrats. So the bill goes over until to-morrow.

Quite a number of bills were read in place, but the following are all that interest the West. I give the provisions of each as matters of interest. They were all laid on the table for the present and will go to the proper committees as soon as they are announced:

An act to extend the competency of persons to be witnesses in criminal proceedings, introduced by Mr. Albright, permits defendants in such proceedings to testify, or rather renders them competent witnesses in such trials.

An act relating to the collection of the school tax in Killbuck township, read in place by Mr. Graham, authorizes the treasurer of the school board of that township to collect the school tax, giving bond for the same, and provides for the addition of penalties for non-payment before the first of January in each year.

The bill introduced by Mr. Albright, to prevent the defacement of natural scenery and other objects, provides penalties for printing or painting advertisements on stones, rocks, buildings, fences, bridges or trees. A very proper act.

An act authorizing the erection of water works in the borough of Sewickley, read by Mr. Graham, appoints Theodore H. Nevin, Wm. Harbaugh, J. W. F. White, Robert Watson and David N. White, Commissioners to erect and maintain water works in that borough, one of the Commissioners to go out each year, the town council to elect a successor for five years as each Commissioner's term falls in. The Commissioners are empowered to appropriate or purchase the property necessary for the works, and lay the pipes, and keep the works in operation, and the borough Council is authorized to issue bonds to the extent of $60,000, to defray the cost of the works. The bill prescribes the rates of water rents to be charged, and generally makes the same provision for carrying on the works as in Allegheny city.

An act relating to the public highways in Killbuck township authorizes the supervisors, if they cannot let the repairs of the roads by contract, to collect the tax and hire men to work on them. It also provides that the road tax shall be paid to the township Treasurer.

An act to authorize the holding of special Courts in Fayette county, read by Mr. Playford, empowers any one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county to hold special Courts in Fayette county, and gives to either plaintiff or defendant in any suit now pending in the Courts of Fayette county power to remove the same by affidavit for trial in the special Courts so authorized.

An act to incorporate the Hoboken Real Estate Savings Bank of the city of Pittsburgh has Paul H. Hacke, Paul Hugus, S. H. Nesbit, Jacob Rush, John Murphy, M. O. Jones, A. C. Patterson, W. A. Reed, I. C. Pershing, A. C. Graff, M. Leonard, J. W. Baker and R. Robinson as corporators. The principal office is to be in Pittsburgh, with power to establish branches in Allegheny county. Capital $200,000, or 4,000 shares at $50 each, with power to increase the same to $5,000,000, or 20,000 shares of $250 each. Bank to commence business when 1,000 shares are subscribed and ten per cent. paid thereon. "The said bank," the bill says, "shall have power to borrow or lend money (otherwise than by dealing in commercial or negotiable paper) for such periods as it may deem proper, *and at such rates of interest as may be agreed on by the borrower and the said bank.*" It is also authorized to buy and sell real estate, bonds, mortgages, securities, stocks and other evidence of indebtedness; but its assets are not to exceed $2,000,000, without further legal authority. The tenth section provides that minors or married women may check out any money deposited to their credit in said bank, *without* the approval of parent, guardian or husband. This bill presents some extraordinary provisions, worthy of attention.

A supplement to the act relative to the agencies of foreign insurance companies, provides that all such companies shall file with the Auditor General an agreement not to remove any causes to which they are parties, pending in any court of this State, to any United States court, and forbids them to do business in the State unless such agreement is filed.

An act to prohibit the deposit of dead carcases of animals in certain rivers in Allegheny county, applies to the Monongahela, Allegheny and Ohio rivers, and prohibits the deposit of such carcases in said streams or in any stream flowing into the same, or on the banks thereof, under penalty of $20 for each offence.

The five contested election cases—four from Luzerne and one from Philadelphia—will come up in the House to-morrow, and the committees will be drawn on Thursday and Friday. SPECIAL.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Funeral Obsequies of Louis Napoleon.

LONDON, January 15.—More than twenty-five thousand people witnessed the remains of Napoleon while lying in state. Queen Victoria will be represented at the funeral by Viscount Sidney and the Lord Chamberlain. The Sheriffs of London and Edinburgh sent condoling messages to Eugenie. There are immense crowds at Chiselhurst to see the funeral, and a thousand police guard the road. The bells are tolling and flags are at half-mast.

Though the funeral procession was to move at ten o'clock this morning, the hearse was half an hour late in reaching the residence of the ex-Emperor, and also the deputation of [illegible] sion, arrived at the same time. They wore immortelles in their coats and carried wreathes of yellow flowers. On both sides of the hearse were the imperial arms surmounted by the letter "N." A great crowd surrounded the hearse.

The procession moved at eleven o'clock, in the following order: First, a man bearing the tri-color borne on an ash stick cut at the last moment before the cortege moved; then a deputation of workingmen from Paris, the Chaplain's family, bearing a golden crucifix, a hearse drawn by eight horses; then the mourners, who numbered eight hundred, all included. The Prince Imperial, uncovered, Prince Jerome Napoleon, Prince Joachim, Prince Achille, Roher and many distinguished Imperialists, English noblemen, priests and others. The Prince Imperial was very pale.

The Empress Eugenie was too ill to attend the funeral. The coffin was covered with immortelles. There was no sermon at the chapel. The Bishop of Southwark sang a requiem mass, assisted by Father Goddard and all the chaplains who were at the Tuileries during the reign of Napoleon. The organist of St. George's Cathedral, London, with his choir, conducted the musical portion of the services. The remains were deposited in the Sacristy, which has been formed into a mortuary chapel until the removal of the body to France. The procession was very long.

LONDON, January 15.—One of the persons who came from France to attend the funeral of Napoleon brought with him some soil dug from the garden of the Tuileries, which he strewed over the coffin after it had been deposited in the sacristy of the Chapel at Chiselhurst.

Many French spies were present at Chiselhurst this morning while the funeral services were taking place.

Demonstrations Elsewhere in Respect to Napoleon.

MILAN, January 15.—The funeral obsequies of the late ex-Emperor of France were celebrated in this city to-day, and Prefect and troops stationed in the city also took part in the ceremonies.

ROME, January 15.—Funeral services for the late ex-Emperor Napoleon were held in this city to-day. Cardinal Bonaparte, who was unable to go to Chiselhurst was present.

BUCHAREST, January 15.—The funeral services for Napoleon were held in all the churches throughout the country to-day. The Roumanian Court will go into mourning for the late ex-Emperor.

Resignation of Italian Ministers.

ROME, January 15.—Signor Guisippi De Vencenzi, Minister of Public Works, and Signor Giacomo De Falco, Minister of Justice and Ecclesiastical Affairs, have resigned. Their successors have not yet been appointed.

Election Riots in the City of Parana.

LISBON, January 15.—The mail steamship from Rio de Janeiro with advices to the 24th of December, has arrived here. There had been blaody election riots in the city of Parna and several persons killed.

Theater in Odessa Burned.

ODESSA, January 15.—The town theater in this city was destroyed by fire last night. No lives lost.

Boiler Explosion—Eleven Persons Killed and Many Injured.

BRUSSELS, January 15.—A boiler in the factory at Charleroi exploded this morning, with most fatal results. Eleven persons were instantly killed and a large number wounded, some of them in a very serious manner.

Bonapartism Not Dead.

PARIS, January 15.—*L'Ordre*, a Bonapartist journal of this city, publishes a special English edition this evening containing two leading articles. The first thanks the Queen and people of England for the kindness they have shown the Imperial family. The other is a manifesto headed "no surrender," and signed by MM. Garnier, De Cassignac and Dugne De La Fanconnerc. It concludes as follows: "The Emperor is dead. The empire lives because France feels the want of popular energetic action in the heir, unblameable as he is irresponsible. In the clever mother, in the love and respect of France, the empire will be re-established."

The Slavery Question in Spain—No Communications on the Subject from the United States.

MADRID, January 15.—The Cortes reassembled to-day. In the Congress, or lower branch, Senor Sala inquired of the government whether it was true that notes had passed between the government of Spain and the United States on the subject of slavery. Senor Zorilla, President of the Council, in reply to a question of Senor Sala, said he was glad to have the opportunity to make parliamentary denial of such assertion, and formally declared that no communications had been exchanged between the governments of Madrid and Washington on the subject of slavery. He further stated that he had instructed the Spanash ambassadors and various persons to deny that the Spanish government had received any notes from Secretary Fish upon this question. The government was unaware of the existence of notes from any foreign government on the subject of slavery in Cuba. If Secretary Fish had sent a note of such character to Minister Sickles, the latter had not communicated it to the government of Spain. The government obeying its own conscience, had presented a bill in the Cortes for the emancipation of slaves in Porto Rico, and no foreign pressure whatever had been brought to bear in the matter.

The first execution that has taken place in this city since the revolution of 1868, occurred to-day. The crime of the condemned was triple assassination. The customary procession through the streets was prohibited, but an immense crowd gathered to witness the execution.

Don Carlos has arrived at Rion, a village of France in the Department of Landes.

THE OIL TRADE.

Meeting of Producers' Council at Oil City.

The Contract With Refiners Practically Terminated.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

OIL CITY, PA., January 15, 1873.

The Petroleum Producers' Council resumed its session this afternoon, with seventeen members present. The first important business taken under consideration was the report of the Executive Committee, who visited New York to confer with the refiners. It was made verbally and informally, through Mr. C. V. Culver, chairman, who stated that the agreement under which the refiners had ordered two hundred thousand barrels of oil was practically terminated at the meeting. The situation had been fully discussed but no conclusion arrived at or action taken. The refiners said that they were ready to carry out the contract on their part, provided the producers would do as they had promised. Thus far they had taken no steps either to restrain production or stop drilling. They asked that the producers' committee give a personal assurance that drilling would be stopped, production restrained, and oil sold exclusively to the refiners' agents; but as the committee had not sufficient faith in the mass of the producers to give this guarantee, further proceedings were stopped. Mr. Culver added his personal testimony that he believed the refiners had acted in perfect good faith throughout, and would, even now, if the guarantee asked were given, take the full amount of their order.

In response to questions, Mr. Culver said that Mr. William Parker, one of the Producers' Executive Committee, had sold "futures" in New York immediately after the contract with the refiners was signed, binding himself, in common with all producers, to sell only to the refiners' agent; that his action had been telegraphed to Europe, and there was no doubt but that this breach of contract by one of the contracting parties had operated most injuriously to their interests.

The report was received, the committee discharged from further consideration of the subject, and a resolution adopted declaring the contract abrogated, but recommending that the producers in selling their oil give the preference to those refiners who had bought under it.

An intimation from Mr. Parker, conveyed in a telegram, that he wanted nothing more to do with the Council, was taken as a resignation and "promptly accepted."

Resolutions were passed appointing S. H. Stowell official reporter to the association, rescinding the resolution prohibiting the drilling of new wells until the first of July next and recommending that oil be pooled for sale in the various districts. The Council then adjourned.

The Petroleum Producers' Association of Pennsylvania Dissolved.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

OIL CITY, PA., January 15, 1873.

The adjourned meeting of this association was held here to-day to decide whether the organization should be discontinued or merged in the new one represented by the Producers' Council. After unimportant debate, Mr. C. V. Culver moved that the statistics, books, debts, etc., be transferred to the Council, which was concurred in, and the Association then adjourned *sine die*.

THE PETROLIA CITY FIRE.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

PETROLIA CITY, January 13, 1873.

A hurried removal of the Western Union Telegraph office apparatus last evening, and consequent interruption of communication, occasioned by the fear of a general conflagration, prevented the giving of particulars of the fire which, at the hour my last dispatch was dated, threatened the destruction of this town. The fire, as was then stated, broke out at the Wilson well, situated in a little ravine on the Wilson farm, which is fully a mile above here, on the Fairview road. The well had been shut down for want of tankage. The five two hundred and fifty barrel tanks being full and running over, the oil ran all day down the ravine and across the Fairview road under some houses on the opposite side. About half-past six in the evening this oil caught fire, it is supposed from the boiler, although the fire was banked, and in a minute the flames enveloped the tanks, derricks, engine house and the houses already alluded to. The inmates of the latter barely escaped with their lives. On the hill just above was another new well, from which the oil was running to waste, and this catching fire, communicated to the engine house, derrick and tanks, containing about eighteen hundred brrrels of oil. The immense flood of liquid fire, estimated at at over three thousand barrels, thus set loose flowed into the creek leading to this town, sweeping away in its course another derrick and engine house and narrowly missing several others. In the excitement several tanks of oil were turned into the creek and added to the danger.

The alarm of fire brought the entire population in the city to the scene, and a dam was speedily thrown across the creek, and aided by the ice, under which the burning oil ran and was smothered, the flames were gotten under control.

While the derrick of the Wilson well was burning, a young man named Charles Crocker, from Centreville, Butler county, apprehensive that it would fall on a dwelling house near by, took an ax and chopped out one of the corners so that it fell in the opposite direction. When it commenced to go down he became confused and ran directly under the end of it, receiving injuries from which he died within an hour. One step in any other direction would have saved his life.

The first fire had scarcely been controlled when another broke out just below Main street, and nearly in the heart of the town. Last night it was thought to be the work of an incendiary, but to-day it has been learned that two men having a lighted lantern were dipping out of the creek some of the oil which had been run from the tanks above, and while so engaged carelessly set it on fire. Immediately the creek was covered with flame, which rapidly spread and caught a six hundred barrel tank full of oil at the Gibson well, and a well rig belonging to Parsons Bros. The fire also set back up the creek, and the danger of an annihilation of the town was so imminent that buildings were torn down and goods and household effects removed to places of safety below the town. The burning oil followed the course of the creek for a mile and a half, narrowly missing numerous well rigs and tanks of oil. About one A. M. the fire was partially subdued, but the oil continued to burn for several hours.

While the last fire was raging several tanks of oil were turned into the stream by gangs of ruffians and houses and stores were extensively pillaged. Some arrests were made, but lack of evidence compelled the discharge of all arrested. The men engaged in dipping the oil were quite badly burned.

The loss by the two fires will be about $20,000, with no insurance.

SAN DOMINGO.

NEW YORK, January 15.—Some months ago several business men of the highest standing in the financial world, conceived the idea of purchasing Samana Bay and the Peninsula, for which the government attempted to negotiate in 1869. A correspondence took place between them and the Dominican government, and the prospects appearing favorable for the realization of the design, a company was formed with the following officers: President, Alden B. Stockwell; Vice President, Paul N. Spofford; Treasurer, Henry Clews; Secretary, R. R. Hazard; Directors, Fred. Schachardt, Geo. W. Pullman, C. K. Garrison, Oliver Ames, Samuel G. Howe, Wm. G. Fargo and S. L. M. Barlow. After several meetings held by these gentlemen, it was resolved to send a special steamer with three commissioners bearing with them the amount of purchase money in gold, to consummate the transaction. The steamer Tybee was chartered for the purpose. On the 15th of December the commissioners representing the company, held a conference with President Baez and the cabinet of the Dominican government. After full deliberation a satisfactory result was arrived at and a purchase effected. The people of San Domingo ratified the arrangement and a treaty with the Dominician government was concluded, to go into effect January 1st, 1873. The company is granted almost all the rights of an independent government, will have its own flag, police and revenue officers, the right to construct railroads, charter vessels, collect taxes, &c., &c. Any question arising between the company and the Dominican government, it is stipulated, shall be referred to some European power for arbitration. On the treaty being complete the Tybee sailed for Puerto Principe, from whence the company received intelligence of the satisfactory result of the negotiations. The capital of the company is twenty millions. The Pacific Mail Steamship Company intend to run regular special steamers between here and Samana Bay next month.

The *Tribune* says the bay and peninsula were leased to the Samana Bay Company for ninety-nine years at $150,000 per year.

A BURNING MOUNTAIN.

Strange Freak of Nature Near Chillicothe, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CHILLICOTHE, OHIO, January 13, 1873.

What is known as Copperas mountain, sixteen miles from here, has been on fire internally since the first of October last, destroying all vestige of vegetation round about. No investigation has yet been made, the heat being too intense to permit of a search. Reports to-day say there was an explosion in the hill yesterday afternoon and the soil on the side upheaved, creating considerable of an apperture. No particulars are yet known here. This curious freak of nature is the wonder of all the surrounding country, for the reason that no suspicion has ever existed that coal or other combustible substances could be found in this section, and no surmise can be formed as to the kind of substance that is burning.

Decisive Battle with Apaches—Entire Band Killed.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 13.—In the battle of companies of the 5th Cavalry with the Apaches, December 29th, near Salt river, not a warrior escaped. All the band were killed and twenty-five women and children were captured. A New Mexico freight train for Camp Bell was attacked by the Apaches and the wagon master killed. At Pinos Altos the Indians killed two white men, and two Indians were afterwards seen on the reservation wearing the clothes of the murdered men.

LARGE FIRE AT CADIZ, O.

Number of Business Houses and Dwellings Burned.

Loss $60,000---Insurance $20,000.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CADIZ, O., January 15, 1873.

The most destructive fire ever known here broke out about half past three this morning. It originated in a large frame building on Main street, owned by S. Ferguson and occupied by him as a grocery and dwelling, and McCoy & Swan's book store. The fire spread rapidly in both directions, destroying John Philip's shoe store and dwelling, Quest & Cassett's jewelry store, Dr. Sharp's drug store, and W. C. Brown's dry goods store, Wm. Hamilton's shoe store and dwelling. By great exertions the *Republican* office, First National Bank, and Tipton's block were saved. The loss is from $50,000 to $60,000; insurance about $20,000. The air was still, with a light rain. But for this the entire business portion of the city would have burned, as water was very scarce. The origin of the fire is still a mystery.

Small-Pox Raging Among the Omish People, in Indiana.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FT. WAYNE, IND., January 14, 1873.—In Springfield township, twelve miles from this city, the small-pox has broken out among a colony of Omish people, principally Germans and French, whose religious belief does not permit vaccination. The disease is spreading rapidly in consequence and already many deaths have occurred. The neighboring townships made application to the County Auditor to close communication with the people by fencing the roads, which is contrary to law, and was not granted.

The Catholics have placed a two thousand dollar window behind the altar in the Cathedral in this city. Size—thirty-four feet by ten.

Col L. V. Bogy Declared United States Senator from Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, January 15.—Col. L. V. Bogy was declared United States Senator in the joint session of the Legislature to-day, after which he was conducted to the Speaker's desk by Governor Woodson and a committee appointed for the purpose, and made a speech in which he promised to represent the people of the State and the West, to be the representative of the people, to serve with fidelity and faithfulness, to favor revenue sufficient only for a strictly economical government and the payment of the debt, the restoration of State rights and the placing of the Southern States on a proper footing, with amnesty to all, and to defend the interest of the West from the encroachments of Eastern monopolists. The speech was received with great applause.

THE ALLEGHENY POISONING.

An Investigation Into the Affair to be Made—Several Children Seriously Ill From Eating Colored Cake—Another Death From This Cause Reported—A Warning That Should be Heeded.

The particulars attending the death of a little child of Mr. Schrote, residing on Federal street above North avenue, Allegheny, which occurred about three weeks ago, and which is supposed to have been caused by the child partaking of cake colored by aniline, have already been given. It will be remembered that the child had eaten on Christmas last some cakes which were highly colored. She took sick the same evening and died shortly after. Dr. B. B. Smith was called, but could do nothing for the little sufferer. The child gave some symptoms of having been poisoned, but as the parents had not informed the physician of what the child had eaten, he reported the cause of the death to the Health officers as unknown.

Wednesday morning a party interested in the case called upon the Coroner and requested that the body be disinterred, and an analysis of the stomach made to ascertain whether the child had died from the effects of poison or not. The Coroner replied that he regretted that he had not been notified in time of the death, so that the inquest could have been held before burial. He said that there was no provision made by the county to bear the expenses of an inquest after burial, which would be very heavy. The expense alone of having an analysis made of the stomach would be three or four hundred dollars. He would, however, see the Solicitor of the County, Mr. Geyer, on the matter.

The Coroner then repaired to the office of the County Solicitor, but that gentleman was not prepared to give an opinion on the subject without some examination. He said, however, if the Coroner could obtain sufficient ground for an investigation, that it should be held, and he would see that he should not be responsible for the expenses, but that they would be defrayed by the county. He then referred him to Colonel Bayne, the District Attorney, to ascertain whether he would prosecute the parties implicated in the affair, if the inquest should implicate any party, but when the Coroner called at Mr. Bayne's office he was not in.

The Coroner having decided to ascertain whether there was sufficient ground for an investigation visited a number of parties concerned in the affair last evening. The first party visited was Dr. Smith. He stated that in his opinion the child died from poison. He had a cake which Mrs. Schrote had given him, saying that that was like the one the little girl had eaten. It was highly colored with aniline, and there was enough of this substance on one cake to kill a small child, but might not result fatally on one over four or five years of age. He gave the Coroner a piece of the cake in order to have an examination made. A boy seven years of age, residing near the house of Mrs. Schrote had eaten some of this kind of cake, and was taken quite ill, but recovered. The doctor had heard of several other cases in Allegheny, but they were all getting better. Drs. W. A. Herron and Hueselton are attending a case, the party residing just back of Observatory Hill. It is feared that this will result fatally. It was also reported that a child had died yesterday in the eastern part of Allegheny from eating poisoned cake, but the Coroner has not received any notice to hold an inquest.

The next party visited was Mr. Schrote, where the Coroner learned that the cake had been purchased at the confectionery of Frank Lutz, on Federal street above North avenue. He then repaired to the store, and upon asking Mr. Lutz whether he used aniline in preparing colors for cakes, was astounded with the answer that he had always used it. The next question asked was whether he had never used cochineal, the substance used by bakers generally, and which is harmless, and he replied that he never did. He made the broad assertion that aniline was used generally by all confectioners, but this, the Coroner assured him, was not the fact, as cochineal was the substance employed. He said he had purchased the aniline at the drug store of Mr. Park, but this is denied by both Mr. Park and his clerk. Mr. Park and also Mr. Drditt were visited by the Coroner for the purpose of ascertaining whether bakers were really in the habit of purchasing aniline for coloring cakes, and both gentlemen asserted that they knew of none. The Coroner then returned to his office convinced that an investigation into the death of the little girl referred to, who was only eighteen months old, was necessary. If the county solicitor assures him that the county will bear the expenses attending the inquest, he will proceed with the investigation at once.

No more important case has ever presented itself to the Coroner for investigation, and it should be made as thorough as possible. If it is true that some of our confectioners have been in the habit of using aniline in coloring cakes, the proper authorities should at once prosecute such parties and impose a severe penalty. Aniline is known to be a rank poison, and it is surprising that any baker should be so regardless of the lives of his customers as to expose it for sale. A law should be passed protecting the lives of our citizens from this cause. The investigation will be looked forward to with great interest, and its result patiently waited for.

P. V. AND C. RAILWAY.

Annual Meeting of Stockholders—Report of the President—Election of Officers.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railway Company was held Monday, at the office of the company, Fourth avenue.

Dr. A. Patton was called to the Chair, and D. P. Corwin, Esq., was chosen Secretary.

The annual report of the President, B. F. Jones, Esq., was then read, as follows:

To the Stockholders of the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railway Company:

Your Board of Directors respectfully report that notwithstanding the sanguine anticipations indulged in at the last annual meeting have not been fully realized. Considerable progress has been made in the building of your road. That part of the line between Dravosburg and Monongahela city was placed under contract in April, and the graduation, masonry and bridging, is nearly completed. The road bed, from its intersection with the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad, on the South Side, to Dravosburg is finished, and a double track of rails laid on the first three miles and a single track on the balance.

We have purchased and have in use three first class locomotives, one for passenger and two for freight trains; also, two passenger coaches, one baggage and forty gondola freight cars. A passenger train is being run regularly between this city and Homestead, and it is hoped that in the course of a few days the trips of this train can be extended to Dravosburg. It is believed that by the first of April next the road will be completed to Monongahela city, and it is not doubted but that the traffic on the line between this city and that point will bring revenue sufficient to pay a fair interest on the capital expended. The completion of the road to Monongahela city will exhaust almost all the funds realized thus far from subscriptions to the capital stock and from the sale of bonds.

Your Board, deeming it inexpedient to embarrass the Company with a floating debt, have refrained from expending any money on the line above Monongahela City. Therefore, the question as to which side of the river it will be for the best interests of the Company to locate its road upon is still undecided. Your Board are of opinion that the merits of the two routes, in an engineering point of view, are so nearly alike that the choice will turn on the point of liberality of the property owners in granting rights of way, and of those interested in making subscriptions to the capital stock of the Company. Property has been purchased at the intersection with the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway for freight and passenger depots, and in the Twenty-fourth ward for machine shops, round house, etc.

In accordance with your directions, a mortgage for $2,500,000 has been created on the property of the company and coupon bonds issued for the amount. It was found impossible to negotiate these bonds in their merits without submitting to an unwarranted sacrifice, when the able, sagacious and generous President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company volunteered not only to endorse the bonds but to give the benefit of his great experience and influence in negotiating them. This company is therefore indebted to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, not only for a most liberal subscription to its capital stock, the extraordinary facilities which it has extended for connecting with its main line, branches and the western roads which it controls, but for the loan of its large credit and influence. Seven hundred thousand dollars of the bonds have been negotiated with Messrs. Speyer & Bros., bankers, London, on favorable terms, and the option has been given to the same parties until the 30th day of April next for the balance of the $2,500,000, which it is confidently expected they will accept, on or before the time named. Your Board earnestly recommend a continuance of the policy of not placing any work under contract until the money is provided to pay for it.

We have been able to accomplish but little toward extending the road beyond the State line into and across the rich mineral fields of West Virginia. But it is most gratifying to be able to state that the early reports of the inexhaustible deposits of rich iron ore, coal of the best quality and other valuable minerals, as well as an abundant supply of timber along the line of the proposed route, are fully confirmed by recent examinations. For detailed statements of the engineering department and the financial condition of the company, you are referred to the accompanying reports of J. M. Byers, Esq., Chief Engineer, and D. P. Corwin, Esq., Secretary and Treasury.

The reports of the other officers were also read, and on motion accepted.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The following officers were then elected for the ensuing year:

B. F. Jones, President.
Jno. Scott, Vice President.
Directors: Henry Lloyd, W. W. Martin, Jos. Walton, William J. Howard, Henry B. Hays, J. C. Risher, Alex. Patton.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, the following appointments were made:

D. P. Corwin, Secretary and Treasurer; Jno. M. Byers, Chief Engineer and Superintendent; Wm. J. Ross, General Freight and Passenger Agent; Jno. F. Scott, Assistant Superintendent.

THE INSANE.

Annual Meeting at Dixmont.

Report of the Board of Managers.

Expenditures Past and Prospective.

THE TWELFTH WARD HOSPITAL, ETC.

The annual meeting of the Contributors and Board of Managers of the Western Pennsylvania Hospital, at Dixmont, was held Wednesday afternoon.

John Harper, Esq., President of the Board of Managers, submitted the annual report to the State Board of Charities, exhibiting a statement of the affairs of the institution for the year ending November, 1872. The following is a synopsis of the report:

THE INMATES.

On the 1st of December, 1871, there were four hundred and fifty-five patients in the department of the institution at Dixmont (the hospital for the insane); two hundred and twenty-two have been since admitted, making the total number of six hundred and seventy-seven under treatment during the year; of these, two hundred and thirty-eight have been discharged or died, leaving four hundred and thirty-nine in the Hospital on the 1st of December. Of those discharged, sixty-nine were restored; eighty-six improved; and forty-two unimproved; and four were discharged as not being insane. There were thirty-seven deaths. During the year the patients have enjoyed general good health, and the working of the institution has been efficient and satisfactory.

RELIEVING THE OVERCROWDED WARDS.

In the month of September, the Board of Managers were compelled, as an act of humanity, to give instruction to the Superintendent to relieve the overcrowded wards, by the discharge of some incurable patients, sent by the Guardians of the Poor, wherever there existed the local means for proper custodial care. This act had a beneficial effect in the curative operations of the hospital. Notwithstanding this relief, the house is still crowded. The time is approaching when the necessity must force itself upon the Legislature to make still further provisions for this afflicted portion of its citizens in the northwestern portion of the State. That this will be done we have no reason to doubt.

VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS.

Since the last annual report there have been contributions and some interest paid, amounting to $2,144 35, reserved to aid in the liquidation of the debt for the recent land purchase. Of this, Mr. John W. Chalfant contributed cash $500, and an approved note $500, which sum constituted him a Life Manager; and Mr. Reuben Miller, Jr., paid $500, which, added to his previous contributions, made him a Life Manager. The sum of $778 98 was generously donated by contributors to a fund for arming the fortifications around Pittsburgh during the war, the necessity happily never coming for the use contemplated. This sum, with additional contributions of $758 from friends of the hospital went into the "Amusement Fund" for the insane.

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS ASKED.

The Managers ask the Legislature for an appropriation of $26,000 for salaries, wages and insurance for the hospital, and $19,000 to pay for a new heating apparatus, new smoke stack, a reconstructed means of ventilation, and the introduction of gas for illumination instead of the dangerous fluid now used in the Twelfth Ward General Hospital in this city.

THE GENERAL HOSPITAL.

The Board make a strong appeal in behalf of the General Hospital, and say: Whilst the hospital for the insane at Dixmont has been developed and matured under the sunshine of the State, the sister department, for other classes of afflicted, has had to buffet with much adversity, and yet it has prospered, with a prospect in the future of being a means of immense benefit to suffering humanity.

After giving a history of the Twelfth ward hospital, up to the time when its use was tendered to the Secretary of War, during the rebellion, and gratefully accepted, the Board continue:

SANITARY SOLDIERS' HOME.

When the War Department relinquished the Hospital, the patients left in its wards were still retained for care and cure. An association of gentlemen organized to maintain a "Sanitary Soldiers' Home," out of a patriotic fund arising from the great Sanitary Fair held in this county, 1864, undertook the charge of these disabled soldiers, defraying all their expenses, and every way acting conjointly and harmoniously with our Board of Managers. The labor of this association was fruitful of the best results; while the integrity to the management and use of its funds, and the philanthropic purpose for which the remainder was dedicated, deserves, what has been nobly earned, the gratitude of their fellow citizens. They closed their operations when the paucity of patients, owing to the completion of National Homes for disabled soldiers, made their care here a work of supererogation.

THE ENDOWMENT FUND.

I am able to insert in this report certain facts and figures deservedly commemorable. The aggregate amount of funds from all sources in charge of the "Pittsburgh Sanitary Soldier's Home" was $198,350. The number of sick and disabled soldiers received and provided for, from the year 1865 to 1872 inclusive, was nineteen hundred and thirty-seven. The cost of maintenance of these disabled and sick soldiers, for the period mentioned, amounted to $113,855 51. When the work of this noble association was done, and before its dissolution, it transferred by unanimous consent to the Western Pennsylvania Hospital for the endowment of the hospital in the Twelfth ward of Pittsburgh, for the sick, helpless and infirm, and persons receiving accidental injury, the following assets, to wit:

A mortgage on the "Library Hall"	$100,000 00
Water loan bonds of city of Pittsburgh	57,000 00
Cash, subsequently invested at 8 per cent.	41,383 71
Making an "Endowment Fund" of	$198,383 71

The Soldiers' Home also contributed to this hospital furniture and other supplies within the building, appraised at $4,735 86.

TERMS OF THE ARRANGEMENT.

The terms of this arrangement between the Board of the Western Pennsylvania Hospital and that of the Soldiers' Home were simple and mutually acceptable. In consideration of the funds remaining in the hands of the Managers of the Soldiers' Home, and their transfer for the humane purposes stated, those gentlemen, numbering fifteen, to wit: Joseph Albree, F. R. Brunot, Charles W. Batchelor, John W. Chalfant, G. L. B. Fetterman, W. S. Haven, B. F. Jones, R. C. Loomis, Wm. McCreary, Wilson Miller, Joseph S. Morrison, Ormsby Phillips, J. B. Sweitzer, W. P. Weyman and W. W. Young, were constituted Life Managers in the Western Pennsylvania Hospital. Five of their number, in conjunction with a like number from the old Board, with the President, *ex-officio*, were created an Executive Committee to have charge of the affairs of the City General Hospital, subject to and in conformity with the charter and by-laws of that institution. In this arrangement it was explicitly understood that discharged soldiers of the volunteer armies of Western Pennsylvania needing hospital care shall be freely received, and enjoy all the benefits of this hospital without charge.

A TRIBUTE.

The Board then record the death during the year of the Hon. Wm. F. Johnston and Col. James M. Cooper—both early and steadfast friends of the institution, and pay a fitting tribute to their memory. They also bear testimony to the constant zeal and marked ability of the Superintendent, Dr. Reed, and other officers.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

The report of Mr. J. A. Harper, Treasurer of the Hospital was next read, giving a financial exhibit of the affairs of the insane department for the year ending December 16, 1872. The total receipts from all sources during the year were $131,011 36, of which amount $88,749 93 was from earnings of the Hospital, $37,250 from the State, $778 98 from the "Fortification fund," and $2,333 cash contributions from individuals, of which latter sum $758 was for the amusement fund, to which also the money from the Fortification Committee was appropriated. The total expenses during the past year aggregate $125,822 60, leaving a balance in bank to the credit of the Treasurer of $5,188 75, in addition to an approved note for $500, received during the year in the subscription of a life manager and due January 26th, 1873.

The individual benefactors during the year, as in the foregoing statement, are as follows: From contributors to the Fortification Fund, $778 98; John W. Chalfant, cash and note, $1,000; R. Miller, Jr., $650; Robert Beer, $200; Edward Bourne, $200; John Holmes, $150; John Moorhead, $154. P. H. Miller, $104; Isaac Jones, $50; John Harper, $50; R. C. Loomis, $50; Mrs. M. F. Reed, $50; O. Metcalf, $50 Frank S. Bissell, $25; Alex. Speer, $100. Total $3,611 98.

The investments are, a worthless subscription note of $40, and a Plank Road bond, $250. The two Allegheny Valley Railroad bonds, for 2,000, reported last year, have been transferred to the Twelfth Ward Department, where they properly belong.

The Treasurer exhibited the Trust funds in his possession, invested as follows: For account of "Brewer Fuel Fund," $13,400; in City of Pittsburgh, five per cent. bonds; and a note approved by the Board of Managers of the "Isabella Furnace Company," for $10,958 98. For account of the "Crawford Fuel Fund," $10,000, in United States 5-20 bonds.

TWELFTH WARD HOSPITAL.

The statement of the Treasurer, Mr. J. A. Harper, of the Twelfth ward department, was next read, showing the total receipts of that department during the year to be $60,051 86. Of this sum $41,383 71 in cash was received from R. C. Loomis, Esq., President of the "Pittsburgh Soldiers' Sanitary Home;" $2,300 58 was from earnings; $9,214 70 was from interest on Pittsburgh water loan bonds, Mercantile Library Hall Company mortgage, six months' interest on note of Isabella Furnace Company, and coupons of Allegheny Valley Railroad bonds and $6,977 20 were avails of notes discounted by order of the Board. The expenditures during the year were a loan to the Isabella Furnace Company, by order of the Board of Managers, of $41,383 71, and warrants of the Executive Committee paid, $18,668 15; total $60,051 86.

The committee appointed to audit this account, consisting of Messrs. W. P. Weyman, Joseph Albree and Alex. Nimick, reported that they had carefully examined the books, accounts and vouchers, and found the same correct and satisfactory.

The reports were accepted and ordered to be printed.

The officers and Board of Managers of last year were re-elected.

A Pittsburgh Horse Doctor on His Travels.

A man named Bazzett, a horse doctor claiming to belong to this city, invaded Uniontown the other day and exhorted the people from a stump on a street corner to purchase his horse medicine. He next turned up as a defendant before Justice Lewis on a charge of stealing a gold ring from a jewelry store. The Squire concluded to hold the case for court, when the prisoner said he was related to a prominent city official in Pittsburgh and could get $100,000 bail. This would not go down, and then Bazzett asked that the constable be allowed to accompany him to the residence of Mr. Loughman, a liveryman who would become security. This was agreed to, and the house was visited. Mr. Loughman said that as he was not a freeholder he could not go bail. The prisoner then asked the gentleman to let him go out by the front door, as the constable was at the back door where they had entered. The constable hearing this from the outside, at once passed round to the front door. Loughman told the prisoner that he could not do that, as he would be helping him to evade the officer, but told him he must go out at the same door. He then went out, and not finding the constable, he at once jumped over the fence and made his escape, leaving the constable at the other door, on the front side of the house. So that was the last seen of Mr. Bazzett in Uniontown.

The Pittsburgh, Baltimore & Chicago Railroad.

The Baltimore *Sun* of Saturday says, in reference to this road: The new road, projected under the auspices of the Baltimore & Ohio Company, with the view of securing short, direct, and independent connection for our seaboard city with the great lake city of Chicago is evidently being pushed earnestly and rapidly. Only two months ago we announced the contracts for eighty-seven miles, commencing at a point on the Lake Erie Division of the Baltimore & Ohio road, ninety miles from Newark, and running thence west to Defiance, and now another 120 miles are offered for contract from Defiance to Walker Station, Ind., on the Indianapolis, Peru and Chicago Railroad. Proposals are to be received for this week at Camden Station, Baltimore, until the first day of May. This leaves only sixty-two miles more to carry the road into Chicago, the whole length of the new road, as surveyed, being two hundred and sixty-nine miles, of which the Chief Engineer, Mr. James L. Randolph, says the aggregate of the curved portions will not exceed fifteen miles. He also states that in the two hundred and fifty miles from the Lake Erie Division to the point where the line turns up north around the end of Lake Michigan, the located lines are but two and a half miles longer than an air line, while eighty miles of the line is level, thirty miles twenty-six feet grade per mile, and the remaining less than twenty feet grade.

The Comptroller of New York city paid out during the four months ending October 28, 1872, $22,494 as counsel fees, etc., in the suits against the Tammany thieves, none of whom were convicted.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, January 15, 1873.

Money continues active with a full demand for the supply of the banks. Private lenders, however, are not finding as good paper seeking them at high rates as they had some weeks since. The paper on the street has changed markedly, and the usual characteristics of that market are again becoming apparent. Rates on the street have therefore softened for A No. 1 paper, but extreme figures are still exacted of impecunious borrowers. In bank the rates remain about the same, as with good customers the discount market seldom varies more than two per cent. per annum during the year.

—Gold is attracting attention in consequence of the renewal of the export demand, and for several reasons no important decline in the premium is probable. The coin exports of the last month are about $4,000,000, making an aggregate for the year of $72,000,000, against $63,855,546 the previous year. These large exports have made gold scarce, especially as the yield of our mines is believed to have been smaller than usual, amounting only to about fifty millions, or twenty-two millions less than we have exported. If our product should not be greater in the year 1873, and if, as is anticipated, our gold exports should keep up, it is evident that the available supply of gold coin in this country must of necessity fall below the present amount, which is computed at about one hundred and twenty to one hundred and forty millions of dollasr. That we are really liable to a heavy demand for the exportation of gold is evident, for the balance of trade is largely against us. We imported, in 1872, $428,000,000 of goods on a gold basis; our exports, including coin and estimated on a gold basis, were $276,000,000; leaving a balance of debt owed by us to foreign countries of $152,000,000 in gold. From these figures it is clear that our creditors abroad can draw gold from this country if they want it.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cook & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	115¾	115¾
U. S. Bonds of 1862	113¾	114
U. S. Bonds of 1864	114	114
U. S. Bonds of 1865	114⅞	114⅞
U. S. Bonds of 1865, new	113¾	113⅜
U. S. Bonds of 1867	115	115
U. S. Bonds of 1868	115	114⅞
10-40s	111	111
New 5s	111½	111⅜
Gold	112⅝	112⅝
Currency 6s	113⅜	113⅞

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	112⅝
United States 6s of 1881	115⅝
United States 5-20s of 1862	113
United States 9-20s of 1864	113
United States 5-20s of 1865	114⅛
United States 10-40s	110⅞
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	113⅛
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	114⅝
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	114⅜
Currency Pacifics	113⅛

—The question as to whether the acceptor of a time draft is entitled to the possession of a bill of lading accompanying the draft is still exciting discussion on the part of representatives of the banks interested. We believe, in absence of any legal decision in the courts of this State, the banks here have generally decided to follow the safer course, and, in absence of instructions to the contrary, to hold on to the bill of lading. In this connection we give an extract from the opinion of an eminent counselor in Philadelphia:

> "On the other hand, it is equally plain that where a draft is accepted against a bill of lading, the acceptor, in the absence of an express agreement to the contrary, is entitled to the possession of the goods, in order to obtain the means with which to pay the draft at maturity. Hence it was held, as far back as Lord Mansfield's day, that where the drawee accepted, in consideration of a future consignment of goods, and the holder of the bill of exchange, with knowledge of such agreement, received and retained the bill of lading, he discharged the acceptor.
>
> "The bank which undertakes, therefore, to hold on to the bill of lading, without express instructions to do so, puts itself in a very awkward position. If the consignee be a purchaser on credit and wishes the goods, he can take them on tendering acceptance, or if he chooses to let them remain in its possession, he can put upon the bank the risk of fluctuations in the market, while the property may be changeable or perishable—hogs on the hoof, butter, eggs or peaches; or, on the other hand, if it be not the interest of the drawer to accept, a refusal to deliver the bill of lading would justify him in refusing acceptance and rescinding his contract of purchase. It may be added that, on the Continent, the law is well settled that the bill of lading must always be surrendered on acceptance of a bill of exchange payable after sight, unless the contrary be expressed on the face of the bill of exchange; and in England, though it is common for the holder of the bill to retain control or possession of the goods, a special letter of hypothecation in such cases always accompanies the bills of exchange and lading."

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, &c., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

January 15, 1873.	10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Gold	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝
Canton	[illegible]					
Western Union Tel.	84	83⅝	83⅝	83⅝	83⅝	83⅝
Quicksilver	[illegible]					
Pacific Mail	[illegible]	71½	71⅞	71⅞	71⅞	71⅞
Adams Express		95		96		
Wells, Fargo Express				84		
American Express		69⅞		69		
United States Express		79⅞		79⅞		
New York Central	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
Erie	62⅞	62⅞	60⅞	62⅞	61⅞	61⅞
Michigan Central				107⅞		
Michigan Southern	92⅞	92⅞		92⅞	92⅞	92⅞
Illinois Central						
Cleveland and Pittsb'h				89⅞		
Chicago and Northwest				80⅞		
Do preferred				91⅞		
Rock Island	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞	111	111
St. Paul		52		52⅞	52⅞	52⅞
Do. preferred		77⅞		77⅞		77⅞
Wabash	73⅞	73⅞		73⅞		73⅞
Do. Preferred						
Fort Wayne		92		92		
Ohio and Mississippi	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞	46⅞	46⅞
Union Pacific	36	36⅞	35⅞	36⅞	36	36⅞
Chicago and Alton		112⅞		112		
Do. preferred						
Boston, Hartford & Erie		8⅞		8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
Harlem		115		115⅞		
New Jersey Central						
C. C. & I. C		38⅞		38⅞	38⅞	38⅞
Hannibal & St. Joe	47⅞			47		
Atlantic Mail		13				

Messrs. Robinson Bros., bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following telegraphic report of quotation of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day:

Penn'a Central	57	Phila. and Erie	27⅞
Reading	56⅞	Lehigh Navigation	38⅝
United Co.'s of N.J.	122⅞	Pittsburgh 5s	72
Oil Creek & A. V. R.	35⅞	A. V. R. R 7-30s	94
Lehigh Valley R. R.	59⅞	Central Transpor'n	46⅞

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, January 16, 1873.

REMARKS.—The oil market was dull yesterday. In fact, it was duller than ever. The oil trade is in that unsatisfactory condition that correct figures are difficult to be obtained. Crude was offered: Spot 6c, the lowest point reached yet. Sales were made at Oil City at $2 45; upper road, spot, $2 25; lower road $2 40.

REFINED

Very dull, with a further decline in prices, standard brands being offered at 17¼@17½c ₩ gallon with a weak market.

OIL BARRELS

Dull. City make nominally $2 10; country $1 90@1 95.

[By Western Union Line.]

TITUSVILLE, January 15.—The *Courier* says: The market continues weak and declining. On upper road $2 20 is bid, while at Oil City the decline is still more, bidding $2 40. At the close the market was dull and declining. Sales:

1,700 bbls upper road, spot	$2 25
1,000 bbls lower road, spot	2 40
2,000 bbls Oil City, spot	2 45

NEW YORK, January 15, closing 14.—Market unchanged. Refined 23c; asking prices 23¼a23½c; shippers holding off. Crude in bulk offering at 9½c; no sales. Cases irregular at 28a29c. Philadelphia market entirely nominal.

TITUSVILLE, January 15.—Nothing doing and very dull.

PATROLEUM CENTER, January 15.—Market dull at $2 15.

OIL CITY, January 15.—Market dull at $2 40; lower road $2 20a2 25; upper road $2 20a2 25.

PHILADELPHIA, January 15.—Market dull; S. W. 27c; crude 8½c; cases 27c.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Line.]

PARKER'S, January 15.—The market was quiet at $2 15a2 20.

FOXBURG, January 15.—Market extremely dull at $2 15, with the tendency to lower figures. There is no change in prices at other points.

FOXBURGH, PA., January 15.—The market weakened during the first part of the day, but was steady and firmer during the afternoon. Sales by E. W. Matthews, agent of the Producers' Association: 500 spot, cash, $2 15: 1,000 spot, cash, $2 10; 1,000 spot, cash, $2 10; 4,000 F. O. B., $2 15; 2,000 F. O. B., $2 10.

WOOL MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

January 8.—The market is not materially altered. There are but few manufacturers in the city at present, and they show no disposition to purchase largely, believing that there will soon be a change in their favor, but dealers are still firm in their demands, and show no inclination to recede from the position they have taken. Fleeces continue in light supply, the stock at present, according to figures below, being less than one-half the amount at the same time last year; they are in good demand, and prices are firm. There is but little business doing in foreign, Cape being the only description that is inquired for. Late advices from Liverpool and London are favorable to holders here, those markets closing firm at the recent advanced prices. The sales here comprise 12,000 lbs English noils at 57c; 35,000 lbs domestic fleece, 65@70c; 1,000 lbs unmerchantable do, 55c; 10,000 lbs fine Ohio, 68c; 3,000 lbs X and XX, 67c; 2,500 lbs low scoured, 70c; 20,000 lbs pulled, 54@68c; 5,000 lbs scoured California, 95c—*Commercial List.*

January 11.—The market has exhibited more activity the past two or three days than for some time back, and now that trade seems to have fairly opened a brisk season is looked for. A number of manufacturers have arrived in town with the intention of replenishing their stocks, but it is next to impossible to move goods in the present condition of our thoroughfares. The demand still runs on fleeces, but the stock continues light. There is no doubt that Philadelphia and Boston have materially interfered with our market, owing to the large supply of that article in those cities. Advices from the former report an active trade, with advanced prices for some descriptions. The sales here comprise 10,000 lbs Mexican at 28c; 25 bales black Colorado at 42½c; 7,000 lbs Texas at 32½c; 20,000 lbs fall California at 27½a30c; 54 bales do at 25a33c; 5,000 lbs domestic fleece at 65c; 8,000 lbs scoured at 70ca$1 00; 2,600 low at 65c; 40,000 lbs washed and unwashed combing at 65a80c; 8,000 lbs Ohio at 68c; 3,000 lbs tub washed at 67c; 10,000 lbs pulled 64a65c; 75 bags super do 56a61c; 9 bales No 1 do 41c; 6 bags No 2 do 32c.—*Shipping List.*

HOP MARKET.

NEW YORK.

Another week of inactivity in the country, and growers who press their hops on the market will not get what they were offered two or three weeks ago. This state of affairs may only be temporary. It is in part the result of the story alluded to last week, circulated among western brewers especially; to the effect that dealers here and elsewhere in the hop district formed a combination to put up prices—and probably started by speculative dealers who had agreed to furnish hops at a price which is now a bar to the fulfilment of their contracts. Some of the brewers, who have heretofore used only American hops, are now using English of an inferior grade. They will in time get over their pet and return to the superior home article.

The dealers in this county (reported at the West to be the holders of many thousand bales), may have 10 or 1,200 bales; the growers half as many more.—*Cooperstown Journal 9th.*

January 11.—The market is very strong, with light receipts from the interior. English do not accumulate, as the arrivals have been previously sold. There is more inquiry for old American, but the principal holders are looking for much higher than present prices. Sales about 150 bales American 1872's at 45@55c; and 100 pckts. English, 40@45.

	Bales.
Receipts for the week	425
Receipts for the corresponding week, 1871	368
Total receipts since Sept. 1st, 1872	16,841
Total receipts for same period in 1871	22,448
Imports for the week	1,800
Total imports since Sept. 1st, 1872	12,260
Total exports since Sept. 1st, 1872	1,915

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, January 15, 1873.

REMARKS.—The pleasant weather previously mentioned remains with us yet, and the rivers are gradually swelling. This will let the coal fleet, which, on account of the ice and low water, had to seek safe harbors wherever it could find them, renew its journey to the lower ports. We have little that is new to give the reader with regard to the general characteristics of the market. The state of trade is rather dull at present, but not more so than is usually the case at this season of the year. The receipts of wheat, corn and oats continue light. Flour comes in rather more freeley, but still the supply is not up with the demand, and it is intimated that a still further advance will take place ere the close of the week on choice western flours. We are not advised that the mills contemplate altering their figures at present. Groceries are more active at unchanged prices. The same is true of bacon and provisions. Butter is in good supply and prices weak. Eggs are scarce and in good demand.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce for the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.	Total.
Flour, barrels	5,141	7,223	12,364
Apples, barrels	1,623	1,343	2,966
Cheese, boxes	118	850	968
Corn, sacks	1,670	3,736	5,406
Wheat, sacks	3,297	1,969	5,266
Barley, sacks	1,550	1,555	3,105
Rye, sacks	1,063	231	1,294
Oats, sacks	2,615	5,745	8,360
Butter, packages	257	280	537
Bacon, pieces	20,215	24,531	44,746
Bacon, tierces	70	335	335

Following are the wholesale rates of the market unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—Receipts 255 barrels. We are reported sales choice at $2 50@2 75 ₩ bbl; fair $2 00@2 25.

ASHES—Prices unchanged and market firm. We quote as follows: Pearls 11@11½c; pots 10c; soda ash 4½@5c; refined 6@6½c; nitrate soda 4½@5c; arsenic 3½@4c.

APPLE BUTTER—Sales at 50@60c per gallon.

ALES—Sales of Pittsburgh brands at the following figures: X, $9 ₩ bbl; XX, $10; India Ale, $11; Porter $10 ₩ bbl.

BUTTER—Receipts 72 packages. We quote choice roll at 22@25c; prime 16@20c; common 10@12c ₩ lb.

BEANS—Demand for white navy fair; sales at $2 50@2 75 as to quality; common $2 00.

BEESWAX—No change in prices, which are nominally 32@35c ₩ lb.

BANNER BAKING POWDER—1 lb cans, ₩ dozen $6 00; ½ lb cans $3 25; ¼ lb cans $1 75.

BROOM CORN—Prices nominally 4½@7c, as to quality and condition.

BUFFALO MEAT—A large supply of buffalo meat, hind quarters, is in store at Vanfossin & Shephard's, which is held at 20c per lb by the quarter; steaks 25c.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—Receipts bacon, tierces 20. We have no change to note in prices and quote as follows: Sugar cured hams 13½@14c; sugar cured shoulders 7½c; plain shoulders 6c; rib sides 8½c; clear rib sides 8¾c; clear sides 9c; breakfast bacon 10½@11c; dried beef 18c; mess pork $14 50; ham sausage 10c; leaf lard, in tierces, 8¾c; half bbls 9½c; pails 10c; pigs feet, in half bbls, $4 75; in kegs $2 40.

COUNTRY MEATS—Hams 8c; clear sides 6¼c; shoulders 5¼c. Lard 7@7½c per lb.

CEMENT—Calcined plaster $4 25@4 50 per bbl; Beeson's hydraulic cement $2 00@2 25; Louisville $2 50@2 75; Rosedale $4 00@4 25.

CHEESE—Receipts 102 boxes. The market is quiet with sales at the following figures: New York Goshen 16½@17c ₩ lb; Ohio Goshen 15½@16c; Dairy 13½@14c; Ohio Factory, round lots, 14c; jobbing lots 14½@15c; inferior grades nominal in price.

CIDER—Sales at $5@7 per bbl.

CRANBERRIES—Sackett's Belle and Carey's find a ready market at $14@15 ₩ bbl; cultivated and common $9@13 ₩ bbl.

CARBON OIL—Standard brands, round lots, F O B, at works, at 18½@18¾c, with the usual advance from store.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Market active with sales at $8 ₩ case.

DRIED FRUITS—There is a fair demand. We are reported sales at the following figures: Peaches, halves, 6½@8c; apples, choice, 5@5½c; fair, 4@4½c.

DRESSED HOGS—Market quiet and dull, with sales in a small way at 5@5½c ₩ lb.

FEATHERS—No. 1 live geese selling to the trade at 72@75c ₩ lb, with the usual advance for small lots.

EGGS—Strictly fresh at 34@35c; pickled 25a28c ₩ dozen. The supply is on the increase, though still short of the demand.

FISH—White fish $5 50 ₩ half barrel; mackerel, shore, $20@22 per barrel; No. 1 bay $17@18; No. 2 shore, medium, $12; extra $14; No. 3 large, in small packages, $4 75, and $7 in bbls; new cod fish $6 50@7 for medium; new Labrador split $8 50@9 00; new Labrador $7 50.

FLOUR—Receipts 1,337 barrels. It will be noticed that the receipts are still light. The market is very firm, with the probabilities that prices for choice western brands will advance. We do not alter our quotations, and quote: Mill rates—National, white wheat, $9 75; Pan Handle, amber, $9; Morning Glory, red winter, $8 50, Stores—Penn $9 ₩ bbl; Rising Sun $8; Island (Minnesota) $8 25; Ford's $7 50; rye flour $5 25; buckwheat flour 4½c ₩ lb.

GROCERIES—Prices remain steady and firm. Cheese exhibited an upward tendency with an increased demand. The receipts of New Orleans molasses are more liberal, but holders evince no disposition to sell except at full figures. We quote from actual sales:

Sugars—Knight's yellow 8½c; Knight's extra C 10½c; Demarara 11½@11½c; Monumental C 11½c; H & E, extra C, 11½c; extra C 12½c; B 12½c; A 12½c; confectionary A 12½c; crushed 13½c; granulated 13½c; powdered 13½c; cut loaf 14½c; New Orleans, prime to choice, 10½@11½c; Phoenix extra C 11c; Metropolitan extra C 11½c.

Coffees—Fancy Rio coffee 25c; prime 23@23½c; good 21@21½c; fair 20@20½c; roasted, loose, 26c; roasted, in packages, 26c.

Syrups—Orleans—prime 70c; choice 75c; Union 75c; H & E extra 55c; do fancy 65c; Revere 55c; maple 60c; extra maple 65c; common 25@50c.

Rice—Carolina 8½@9c; Rangoon 7½@7½c.

New Orleans Molasses—73@75c ₩ gallon.

GRAIN—The following were the receipts at the Grain Elevator for the past twenty-four hours:

Wheat, bushels	375	Corn, bushels	399

Received by rail and other sources, in bulk and sacks, for the same period:

Corn, sacks	850	Oats, sacks	1,225
Barley	914		

We have no change to note in prices. As above stated the supply of wheat, corn and oats fall far short of the demand. We quote as follows: Choice red and amber wheat, car lots, $1 75@1 80; from store, in small lots, 1@2c better. Oats scarce and in demand at 44@45c, spot. Corn also scarce; shelled on track 60c, and in elevator 62c. Barley 85c @$1. Rye 86@90c.

HAY—Market dull at $26a30 per ton for baled, on track.

HONEY—Sales in a small way at 28@30c ₩ lb.

HOMINY—Demand fair at $4 25@4 50 ₩ bbl.

HOPS—Are now selling in this market at 55@60c ₩ lb and scarce; 1870s not quotable.

LIME—Cleveland white $2 ₩ bbl; eastern $1 75.

LARD OIL—No 1 extra 70@73c ₩ gallon; No 2 60c.

MILL FEED—Sales bran at $1 15@1 20 ₩ cwt.; middlings $1 35@1 45, as to quality; corn meal $1 30@1 46.

MINCE MEAT—Choice brands 12c ₩ lb.

ONIONS—We are reported sales of yellow $4 00@4 50; reds $3 00@3 50. Market fairly active and stocks light.

POTATOES—Sales in bulk at 80c; sacks 85@90c.

POULTRY—Dressed turkeys 16@18c; dressed chickens 11@12c; dressed geese 50@65c; dressed ducks 12@14c.

RAGS—Held at 3½@3¾c ₩ lb.

SALT—Sales extra No 1 at $1 65 per bbl; No 2 $1 55.

SAPOLIO—Sales at $6 00 ₩ case of 6 doz.

SEEDS—Clover $5 00@5 25; flaxseed $1 90@1 95; timothy seed $3 00@3 25.

TALLOW—Sales at 8@8¼c ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Highwines 92a93c ₩ gal.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, ILL., January 15, 1873.

FLOUR—Demand fair and market firm; extra spring $6 25a7 25.

GRAIN—Wheat opened dull but closed active; No 1 spring $1 20¼; No 3, $1 07a1 07½; rejected 92a92½c, according to location. Corn dull and prices drooping; No 2 mixed 30½a30¾c for spot; 30¾a30¾c seller February; rejected 27½a28c. Oats steady, with a moderate demand; No 2, 25½a25½c; rejected 21½c. Rye scarce and firm; No 2, 67½a67½c. Barley—Demand fair and prices have advanced; fall No 2, 68a71c.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and held firm. Mess pork—Demand fair and prices advanced to $11 50a11 75; $11 90a12 00 seller March. Meats have fully recovered from the decline of yesterday, and are very firm. Green meats—Hams sold at 7½c for 16 lbs average and 8c for 15 lbs. Bulk meats—Shoulders 3¾c, loose; short rib middles, packed, 5½c. Dressed hogs dull at $4 35.

WHISKY—Dull and prices declined to 88½c.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, January 15.—Cotton opened steady and closed quiet; middling uplands 20¾c; sales of futures 9,700 bales, as follows: January 19¾c; February 19 11-16a19¾c; March 19 15-16a20¼c; April 20 5-16a20½c; May 20 3-16a20½c. Flour firmer and more active; receipts 4,000 bbls; superfine western and State $5 95a6 50; white wheat extra $7 75a9 50; extra Ohio $7 20a9 60; St. Louis $7 65a13 00. Rye flour in fair demand at $4 50a6 50. Corn meal in fair demand; yellow western $4 25a4 50. Whisky declined to 93½a94c. Wheat firmer and quiet; receipts 24,000 bushels; No 3 spring $1 50a1 55; No 2 Northwest $1 65; red western $1 85a1 90. Rye firm. Barley quiet. Malt dull. Corn quiet; receipts 26,000 bushels; old western mixed 65½a66c; choice 66½c; new western mixed 65½a66c. Oats firmer and active; receipts 30,000 bush; western mixed 50a52c; black western 48a50c. Eggs firm; western 37a37½c. Hops quiet and firm at 55a57c for 1872. Leather in fair demand and firm at 28a31c. Wool firmly held; pulled 55a61c; unwashed 45a47c; western fleece 60a64c. Coffee very firm; Rio 16a19½c. Sugar steady; common Cuba 8a8¾c. Molasses steady; Porto Rico 48c. Rice firm at 8a9c. Petroleum—Crude 9a9½c; refined 23a23¼c. Provisions—Mess pork very dull at $13 75a13 80. Beef more active at $10a12. Hams 30a32c. Cut meats quiet; shoulders 5¼c; hams 9a10½c. Middles dull; short clear 7¼c; long and short clear 7¾c. Lard firmer; western steam 8a8⅛c; kettle offered at 8 5-16c. Butter firm; western 11a16c. Cheese firm at 12a14¼c.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, January 15.—Beeves—Total receipts 5,400 head, against 6,900 head the previous week; to-day 79 cars each at Communipaw and One Hundredth street, and 16 cars at Weehawken, making 2,900 head on sale, when twice that number were wanted. Market quiet at about 1c advance for the week, or 11a12c for a few Texans; 9½a12½c for thin native cows, oxen and medium steers; 13a14c for good to prime, with extras at 15c; the average being 12¾c, or the highest since last June; everything sold off quick; 5 cars good, 6½ cwt, Texans, at 12c, 57 lbs ₩ cwt; 2 cars poor Ohio, scant 6 cwt, 10½c, 57 lbs ₩ cwt; 2 cars Illinois, 1,125 lbs, 12½c; 10 cars, 7 cwt, 12a14c; 4 cars, 7½ cwt, 13a14½c; 4 cars Ohio, 7½ cwt, 12½a15c.

Sheep and Lambs—Total receipts 18,500 head against 22,500 head the previous week; to-day 6,300 head and a quick market at better prices, or 5½a6½c for very poor to ordinary; 7a7½c for medium to good, and 8a8¾c for prime to extra deck; 63 lb culls selling at 5½c; car, 83 lbs, Ohio 6½c; car, 85 lbs, 7½c; car, 100 lbs, 7¾c; car, 92 lbs, 8c; car, 143 lbs, Canada 8¾c.

Hogs—Receipts for the week 31,400 head against 31,700 head the previous week. Market active at a slight advance with 129 cars to-day; live worth 4¾a5½c for city dressed; 5½c for heavy; 6¼c for 200 lbs; 7c for pigs; some holding for higher prices; western dressed 5¾a6½c; 3 cars Ohio, 150 lbs, selling at 6c.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, N. Y., January 15.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, including 29 cars reported to arrive, 1,870 head, making a total supply for the week thus far of 5,831 head, or 243 cars, against 192 cars same time last week; market slow and weak at yesterday's prices; about 1,600 head were disposed of; sales to-day of 448 Illinois steers, 1,207 to 1,417 lbs, at $6 00a7 00; 95 Kentucky steers, 1,236 lbs, at $6 37½; 168 Texas steers, 1,125 to 1,164 lbs, at $5 35; 19 Michigan steers, 1,017 lbs, at $5; 40 Cherokee steers, 1,037 to 1,070 lbs, at $5 12½a5 30; 41 Ohio stockers, 938 to 983 lbs, at $4 65a4 90; 20 State stillers, 983 lbs, at $4 62½; 34 Cherokee stockers, 875 lbs, at $3 75. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 4,800 head, making a total supply for the week thus far 9,600 head, against 9,000 head same time last week; market lively and firm at last week's closing prices; sales 1,168 Michigan sheep, 76 to 92 lbs, at $5a5 87½; 668 Illinois sheep, 77 to 88 lbs, at $4a5 75; 713 Ohio sheep, 83 to 102 lbs, at $5 65; 109 State sheep, 86 lbs, at $5 60; 166 Pennsylvania sheep, 80 lbs, at $5 25; 135 Canada sheep and lambs, 111 to 135 lbs, at $6 75a7 37½. Hogs—Receipts to-day 1,500 head making a total for the week thus far 17,200 head, against 17,300 head same time last week; market slow at 15c per cwt off from yesterday's rates; heavy hogs rule at $4 20a4 30; light hogs $4 35a4 40, with selected lots a shade higher figure; sales 1,400 Ohio hogs, 169 to 229 lbs, at $4 35a4 45.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, January 15.—Cotton dull but unchanged. Flour—Demand good at full prices; superfine $4 50a5 50; extra $5 75a6 25. Wheat—Demand fair and market firm; No 2 spring $1 27½a1 28; No 3 fall $1 75. Corn dull and prices a shade lower; No 2 mixed 32a33c., east track. Oats—Demand fair and prices advanced; No 2, 29a30c in elevator. Barley dull but unchanged. Rye—No sales. Whisky stronger at 90a91c. Mess pork nominal at $12. Dry salt meats—Only order demand. Bacon in fair demand for future; shoulders and clear rib sides, buyer March, 5a7½c. Lard lower; good 6½c. Hogs dull at $3 40a3 70; mostly at $3 50. Cattle firmer at $3 00a6 60 for fair to extra.

New York Metal Market.

NEW YORK, January 11.—Manufactured copper firm; ingot lake active at $34 50. Pig iron quiet; Scotch $50a54; American $42a45. Bar steady at $110. Russia sheet steady at $16 00a16 25. Nails lower; cut $5; clinch $6 50a7 25; horse shoe 21a32c.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, January 16, 1873.

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle, No. head.	Hogs, No. head.	Sheep, No. head.	Hor's, No. head.	Mules, No. head.
Thursday, Jan. 9	1,085	5,400	2,400	90	...
Friday, Jan. 10	40	100	200	15	...
Saturday, Jan. 11	480	4,600	600	45	...
Sunday, January 12	480	4,400	1,400	60	...
Monday, Jan. 13	745	2,625	3,600	105	102
Tuesday, Jan. 14	145	400	2,000	...	...
Wednesday, Jan. 15	1,240	4,100	2,450	30	34
Total	4,215	21,625	12,630	345	134
Last week	4,830	14,600	9,000	185	17

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle, No. head.	Hogs, No. head.	Sheep, No. head.	Hor's, No. head.	Mules, No. head.
Thursday, Jan. 9	1,260	3,400	3,000	45	....
Friday, Jan. 10	1,240	2,100	1,400	30	....
Saturday, Jan. 11	420	3,400	400	15	....
Monday, Jan. 13	340	5,200	1,400	90	....
Tuesday, Jan. 14	360	1,900	1,600	75	....
Wednesday, Jan. 15	1,460	3,700	6,400	105	136
Total	5,180	19,700	14,200	360	136
Last week	4,465	18,700	7,600	165	96

Cattle.

The receipts of cattle for the week ending to-day, as will be seen by the report above, have been light. In quality the offerings are fair, while among them are to be found a few extra cattle. Ensign Newton had on sale one car load of heavy fat cattle, but not being able to obtain the figures expected, shipped East. We believe he was offered $7 40; held at 8c. On Monday a good market was had at New York, and in consequence those here who were aware of the fact held cattle firm. As but few buyers were present and holders holding cattle high, not much was done, except the sale of a few loads of cattle to country dealers. On Tuesday buyers for New York made trade active taking almost all of the cattle offered for sale at prices from ¼ to ½c higher than last week. Toward evening most everything had been sold or shipped out. On Wednesday buyers from Philadelphia endeavored to purchase, but as they did not have a very good market on Monday last they were unwilling to pay the prices asked. They held back and allowed Yorkers to purchase everything, and in the afternoon, with scarcely any stock bought and a light run reported. At the time we left the yards they were getting more anxious to purchase. Some buyers who purchased for shipment were holding stock expecting to sell to-day for profit to Philadelphia buyers.

At the time we left the yards everything was sold, and the market holding firm at an advance of from ¼ to ½c over last week.

PRICES.

Extra 1,500 lbs steers, fine and smooth, $7 50; extra 1,400 lbs steers, fine and smooth, $7 00 to $7 25; extra 1,300 lbs steers, fine and smooth, $6 50 to $6 75; prime 1,200 lbs steers, fine and smooth, $6 00 to $6 25; prime 1,100 lbs steers, fine and smooth, $5 25 to $5 50.

Hogs.

The run for the week ending to-day has been fair. The market during the latter part of last week was active, and hogs sold soon after arrivals at figures ⅛c higher than had ruled before. This week the run has been increased by the advance in prices, and though trade is active the run is equal to the demand and buyers do not exhibit the same anxiety to purchase. Light hogs still rule the best and are preferred at figures from 10 to 25c higher than any other grade. From this time our dealers do not look for runs so heavy as we have had them. Some weeks ago it was impossible to yard all the stock, and of course with heavy receipts the market would break and hogs often sell at about home cost. Then the market was fluctuating and hard to keep the run of but both buyers and sellers agree that trade will be more even and steady than it has been. To-day prices are a shade lower than yesterday, the damp, unseasonable weather being unfavorable for the hog trade.

PRICES.

Extra Philadelphia $4 40; prime do $4 25 to $4 35; prime Yorkers $4 25 to $4 40; light pigs $4 40 to $4 50; roughs $4 00 to $4 10.

Sheep.

The receipts of sheep for the week light. The market rules good, and prime stock sells soon after arrival. The quality of the stock coming is good, and buyers have not the difficulty sometimes experienced in getting prime stock. The markets at Philadelphia and New York are reported good, which raised a stronger demand for shipment to those points. There is also a fair demand from country dealers, and all combined makes trade better than it has been for some weeks. At this writing there is not much stock in the yards unsold, and the market closes firm at the following figures: Extra 100 lbs, fine wool, $6 75; extra 100 lbs, open wool, $6 00; extra 95 lbs, fine wool, $6 25 to 6 50; do 90 lbs, fine wool, $6 00 to $6 25; prime 85 lbs, fine wool, $5 75 to $6 00.

Horses.

As will be seen by the report of receipts above, the number of horses shipping is larger than for some months. All of them are going East, where the trade is unusually good. The grade of horses is principally streeters, for which the demand is good and growing better.

SALES.

Below will be found sales of cattle, hogs and sheep for the week ending to-day, as taken from the books of the different dealers. The list will give an idea of the extent of trade at this point, and is very useful to those who contemplate shipping stock.

Cattle.

HEDGES, HUFF & CO SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
18	20,370	$5 00	20	19,400	$5 75
19	18,870	4 12	18	21,330	5 70
9	10,030	4 62	5	4,700	3 00
4	6,850	3 25	3	2,430	3 50
1	810	3 00	1	1,110	2 62
23	19,390	4 00	20	12,800	3 50
21	21,940	4 25	34	41,500	5 15
12	12,370	4 50	2	2,610	4 00
3	3,480	4 25	17	17,040	5 15
2	2,550	4 00	18	17,400	3 75
1	1,530	5 00	20	20,440	5 12
75	73,740	5 12	4	3,710	3 00
36	40,950	5 85	18	20,230	4 25
16	14,790	3 62	18	21,679	5 90
52	58,190	6 00	26	26,980	5 00
11	11,680	6 75	2	2,170	3 25
19	19,760	5 30	19	19,070	5 25
17	17,240	5 25			

HAZLEWOOD & BLACKSTOCK SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
2	1,800	5 25	4	5,750	3 37
17	21,180	6 00	1	1,490	3 37
4	4,680	3 50	7 cows	per head	32 50
3	3,120	8 00	33	38,870	5 62
3	2,500	3 25	20	21,580	5 45
17	18,280	5 60	17	22,620	6 12
9	8,420	5 00	6 bulls	8,830	4 00
1	1,080	3 50			

WATSON & BRIGGS SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
52	62,280	5 50	19	19,544	4 12
17	22,900	5 37	18	18,680	4 75
16	17,500	5 00	5	9,230	3 37
34	44,480	6 62	20	18,170	4 25
1	880	3 00	114	145,330	6 00
1 bull	830	2 00	3	2,210	3 25
2	1,790	4 50	17	19,270	3 50
2	2,150	5 00	1	1,110	5 50
2	2,190	5 25	8	₩ head	20 00
3	2,270	3 75	1	1,110	6 75
19	19,760	5 60	38	40,950	5 85

HOLMES, LAFFERTY & CO. SOLD.

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
16	16,060	4 75	2	2,450	3 00
21	22,880	3 90	4	3,950	4 70
36	43,100	5 40	16	17,190	5 25
19	16,500	3 60	2	1,580	3 50
2	1,610	2 50	19	16,780	3 75
5	5,840	5 50	1	1,300	3 00
6	6,100	4 00	2	1,760	4 00
62	81,280	6 50	2	1,570	3 00
1	930	3 00	3	3,000	4 50
2	2,270	4 00	1	1,100	3 00
3	3,290	5 00	15	17,300	5 75
3	2,660	5 25	18	18,330	6 25
20	17,750	3 90	7	10,540	6 25
8	9,930	4 25			

SADLER, HAVENS & CO. SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
19	20,230	5 20	2	2,190	3 75
7	6,540	4 45	10	10,000	4 45
1	1,130	3 00	16	18,750	5 25
1	on foot	25 00	4	3,070	3 25
3	on foot	55 00	2	2,250	5 15
1	on foot	15 00	2	on foot	55 00
3	2,840	2 75	21	18,090	3 45
16	15,820	3 90	20	17,900	3 13
4	3,450	4 50	17	16,580	4 25
3	2,660	4 25	14	14,970	4 50
1	1,370	3 00	1	on foot	20 00
19	15,840	4 00	3	2,350	3 00
28	36,940	5 75	2	2,510	4 50
5	5,430	5 25	15	15,850	5 25
17	22,640	6 65	5	5,640	5 50
12	14,300	6 00	4	5,930	5 25
15	15,946	5 00	2	1,960	4 50
34	38,190	5 85	17	20,990	6 25
3	on foot	30 00	38	38,470	5 25
18	19,790	5 80			

ORR, WILLIAMS & LOUGHRY SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
17	21,280	6 25	15	22,090	6 90
45	58,140	7 15	1	1,580	3 25
16	21,770	6 50	4	4,910	4 50
13	15,960	5 25	12	15,040	4 50
4	4,640	3 00	32	44,160	6 62
13	13,680	2 75			
2	3,120	7 75	19	19,360	5 50
3	3,720	5 50	1	1,200	4 00
3	3,200	3 25	39	45,380	5 80
14	14,780	4 25	1	1,310	4 00
15	19,360	6 30	17	19,330	5 50

Hogs.

HEDGES, HUFF & CO. SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
43	11,050	4 25	15	4,280	4 10
89	15,100	4 50	86	18,710	4 25
46	10,870	4 25	60	13,520	4 65
96	10,700	4 80	115	21,510	4 60
10	2,150	4 75	10	13,090	4 60
42	6,570	4 40	48	10,350	4 40
84	18,160	4 40	171	22,750	4 60
52	15,100	4 50	75	12,530	4 50
73	14,780	4 40	47	13,430	4 50
121	37,070	4 40	60	16,450	4 25
67	21,310	4 00	54	10,720	4 35
83	11,200	4 50	35	10,120	4 50
19	6,260	4 40	9	3,270	4 60
94	20,310	4 25	64	16,000	4 50
51	13,910	4 10	46	7,860	4 38
69	11,260	4 50	50	14,280	4 50
44	12,340	4 50	55	15,400	4 40
42	8,850	4 50	42	5,000	4 50

HAZLEWOOD & BLACKSTOCK SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
129	27,100	4 35	46	10,920	4 12
123	22,150	4 65	42	8,870	4 80
102	25,240	4 35	7	950	4 20

WATSON & BRIGGS SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
26	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	23,630	4 25
68	20,500	4 30	38	21,000	4 25
491	102,430	4 20	91	27,160	4 35
24	7,530	4 30	119	23,010	4 50
76	23,380	4 35	129	30,820	4 20
127	32,880	4 10	6	2,150	4 40
6	1,480	4 00	44	11,400	4 40
112	22,880	4 30	58	13,000	4 20
45	11,850	4 20	65	14,120	4 50
45	13,980	4 00	76	14,200	4 60
153	47,240	4 40	31	7,590	4 60
71	21,620	4 25	44	11,240	4 40
65	20,900	4 50	44	14,220	4 30
97	23,150	4 50	47	14,070	4 40
93	24,070	4 50	54	16,700	4 40
116	29,030	4 50	70	23,100	4 50
68	19,980	4 25	25	8,830	4 60
96	28,850	4 60	100	24,950	4 40
18	2,370	4 40	38	11,350	4 40
87	25,640	4 40	14	3,590	4 50
32	8,620	4 40	10	3,380	4 40
13	4,520	4 40	85	23,340	4 50
18	2,370	4 50	29	12,060	4 40
9	2,630	4 40	15	5,550	4 30
42	9,900	4 50	11	3,430	4 00
15	4,000	4 20	58	11,770	4 25
25	8,210	4 50	57	13,350	4 20
133	34,720	4 30	117	28,680	4 10
26	9,030	4 50	54	15,370	4 60
20	1,800	4 60	40	11,390	4 40
17	3,620	4 20	12	2,020	4 20
31	7,500	4 30			

HOLMES, LAFFERTY, & CO. SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
94	23,580	4 20	124	39,100	4 30
63	17,710	4 35	46	13,500	4 25
32	8,020	4 30	6	1,430	4 30
15	4,400	4 30	8	2,260	4 10
31	8,230	4 15	70	11,950	4 50
32	6,450	4 20	48	12,760	4 30
43	11,950	4 15	82	26,770	4 50
111	3,400	4 25	25	5,000	4 35
53	14,120	4 20	14	4,830	4 10
06	23,400	4 40	19	4,210	4 60
52	15,870	4 40	374	69,020	4 80
69	12,430	4 80	131	22,340	4 85
7	1,380	3 25	9	1,785	3 25
7	1,760	4 00	51	14,160	4 50
75	23,860	4 40	34	8,810	4 40
35	8,930	4 45	27	7,180	4 35
6	1,165	3 25	114	21,360	4 50
81	23,100	4 40	5	1,305	3 25
50	12,310	4 40	121	24,560	4 35
6	1,260	4 40	50	14,710	4 40
47	14,320	4 40	50	14,590	4 40
120	30,340	4 20	57	15,550	4 40
20	4,320	4 20	62	15,850	4 30
268	48,480	4 30	471	99,830	4 30
52	13,350	4 40	90	22,380	4 20
124	32,930	4 20	26	7,400	4 10
106	28,950	4 35	50	13,640	4 45
47	13,670	4 75	54	15,280	4 40
20	4,580	4 25	40	10,320	4 10
112	23,780	4 25	50	11,310	4 30
43	11,200	4 00	176	38,660	4 25
53	11,700	4 25	57	14,940	4 50

SADLER, HAVENS & CO. SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
39	18,880	4 25	17	2,770	4 20
34	9,340	4 30	44	12,850	4 10
43	9,800	4 20	31	7,590	4 20
153	47,240	4 20	1	380	4 20
157	39,370	4 10	163	49,480	4 35
67	21,490	4 30	42	10,460	4 10
87	24,960	4 55	10	18,380	4 35
13	3,420	4 35	127	20,370	4 30
126	20,290	4 50	125	43,890	4 50
134	25,050	4 50	191	60,200	4 50
110	23,740	4 50	72	22,380	4 50
179	51,480	4 20	59	18,170	4 45
20	8,740	4 50	63	18,000	4 55
92	18,830	4 20	128	23,760	4 50
94	24,460	4 45	236	46,770	4 30
101	24,160	4 20	91	21,030	4 50
81	22,820	4 40	81	23,000	4 50
55	12,050	4 20			

ORR, WILLIAMS & LOUGHREY SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
20	5,010	4 25	65	13,500	4 20
202	42,970	4 20	12	2,500	3 35
76	23,500	4 25	97	23,990	4 20
58	14,500	4 25	74	15,200	4 40
22	3,930	4 25	61	8,280	4 60
133	22,850	4 75	83	28,430	4 40
141	36,410	4 50	81	11,540	4 50

H. G. IMHOFF & CO. BOUGHT

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
81	24,800	4 35	161	30,830	4 30
114	47,130	4 30	51	13,500	4 30
63	26,770	4 50	87	24,950	4 55
85	24,760	4 50	8	2,340	4 30
101	68,200	4 45	59	18,170	4 45
64	21,550	4 45	64	20,060	4 50
79	24,630	4 55	42	9,900	4 50
8	3,200	4 50	25	8,210	4 50
54	15,280	4 40	65	18,000	4 50
81	22,820	4 40	81	23,000	4 50
120	33,240	4 45	141	36,410	4 50
35	8,411	4 50			

Sheep.

HEDGES, HUFF & CO. SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
176	16,330	$5 75	42	3,960	$6 00
102	17,940	7 02	170	18,130	6 75
166	14,800	5 85	99	7,070	4 12
134	9,910	4 80	93	7,190	5 05
93	8,550	6 60	79	7,100	5 50
84	7,430	5 87	179	15,880	5 70
320	25,530	4 20	168	16,040	6 50
193	16,240	5 60			

HAZLEWOOD & BLACKSTOCK SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
184	per head	$2 75	147	16,680	7 00
168	14,590	5 65	88	7,280	5 75
101	7,790	5 60	112	8,780	5 30
22	2,330	7 00	139	16,150	7 20
173	16,410	6 50	154	16,090	6 75
161	16,950	7 00	160	16,810	6 90

WATSON & BRIGGS SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
97	7,460	5 25	176	15,430	5 25
96	7,750	4 95	180	14,850	4 75
166	16,030	6 00	167	15,150	5 65
126	10,690	5 75	52	3,850	4 30
199	14,820	5 40	178	14,780	5 75
102 per head		2 37	200	14,770	5 20
100	8,320	5 30			

HOLMES, LAFFERTY & CO. SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
175	14,380	4 40	110	per head	2 60
193	15,150	5 00	1,238	120 570	5 75
162	17,320	6 25	158	16,720	6 10
190	15,950	5 75	259	22,950	5 25
264	21,830	5 80	184	16,350	6 15
177	14,680	6 05	177	14,680	6 05
101	8,880	6 25	70	7,370	5 62
91	8,590	6 00	80	6,810	6 25
169	15,100	5 75	189	15,690	6 10
94	7,880	5 75			

SADLER, HAVENS & CO. SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
151	11,820	5 25	104	8,890	6 00
315	27,590	5 37	322	25,530	5 10
89	7,500	6 10	117	10,000	8 00
144	17,210	7 00	91	per head	2 30
90	8,240	6 25	101	7,940	5 30
78	7,600	6 70			

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, January 13, 1873.

Cattle.

The arrivals of cattle by the different railroads centering at the Union Yards were thirty-three cars, or six hundred and twenty-five head. In addition to these there were some one hundred and fifty head driven in from the surrounding country, making in all seven hundred and seventy-five head as the total of offerings. The quality of the stock generally was common, though not quite so much so as it has been the last few weeks. Trade opened up slow on common cattle and continued so until the close. The prices obtained for the lower grades were, toward the close of the market, about as bad as at any time during the fall, when cattle are so plenty. There were several lots and tail ends left unsold, most of which went to East Liberty for wholesale.

The supply of cows on sale was heavier than for some time, there being two full droves in addition to scattering ones through the different lots. For them trade was very bad, and in fact it was almost impossible to sell them at all. J. Marng, of Knox county, Ohio, had a drove of fine fat cows on sale, but after disposing of two or three head, withdrew them and started for East Liberty. For prime and extra cattle trade was better, and as high as seven and a quarter was paid for extra cattle.

The supply of the prime grades is getting lighter, and will from now on, as most of the drovers are going to Chicago for stock, from where the best cattle on this market comes. We look for a better class of cattle in the Allegheny market for the next three months than those that have been offering for some time past.

PRICES.

Extra 1,400 lbs steers, fine and smooth, $7 25; extra 1,300 lbs steers, fine and smooth, $7 00; prime 1,200 lbs steers, fine and smooth, $6 50 to $6 75; prime 1,100 lbs steers, fine and smooth, $5 50 to $6 25; fair 1,000 lbs steers, fine and smooth, $5 00 to $5 25; common, $3 00 to $4 00; rough fat cattle, all weights, $4 00 to $5 00; cows, $3 00 to $4 25; bulls, $2 50 to $4 00; stockers, $3 25 to $4 00.

Arrivals.

CATTLE.

	Cars.
Head & Trimble, Orrville	1
H. Cunningham, Mansfield	1
W. Brooks, Mansfield	1
Needy Bros, Mansfield	2
Robison & Martin, Crestline	2
Orr, Williams & Co	1
Greenwalt & Kahn, Upper Sandusky	1
Marks & Bro., Union Stock Yards	2
L. Keifer, Union Stock Yards	3
M. Varner, Union Stock Yards	2
W. Moonshine, Union Stock Yards	1
J. Shamberg, Union Stock Yards	1
Rothchilds & Haas, Union Stock Yards	1
Krause & M., Union Stock Yards	1
L. B. Doud, Union Stock Yards	1
L. Krause, Union Stock Yards	1
Marks & Bro., Union Stock Yards	2
H. Smith, Bellair	1
J. K. Barnes, Bellair	1
James Clensengen, Bellair	1
W. G. Magor, Bellair	2
P. C. Ayres, Bellair	1
B. Cockins, Jr., Bellair	1
Perkins & Kelley, Bellair	1
A. Allpeter, Canal Dover	1

HOGS.

	Cars.
P. M. Snyder, Orrville	2
J. Rothchilds, East Liberty	4
B. Kreiling, East Liberty	1
J. Herckenrother, East Liberty	1
F. Hector, East Liberty	1

Cattle Sales.

James Hanlon sold 13 head of Washington county cattle at prices varying from $4 to $5 ₩ 100 lbs.

L. Shamberg retailed 1 car Ohio cattle at prices ranging from $4 to $5 62 ₩ 100 lbs.

Holmes, Lafferty & Co, sold 25 head of Ohio cattle at figures from $3 50 to $6 ₩ 100 lbs.

Orr, Williams & Co., retailed 2 cars of Ohio cattle at prices from $3 60 to $5 62 ₩ 100 lbs.

Kestner & Ellick sold 23 head of Washington and Greene county cattle at figures running from $3 75 to $6 per 100 lbs.

Parkerson & Davis sold 26 head of Washington and Greene county cattle at prices from $3 to $5 ₩ 100 lbs.

Hazlewood & Blackstock sold 19 head of Ohio cattle at prices ranging from $3 50 to $5 25 ₩ 100 lbs.

Marks & Bro. sold 47 head Ohio cattle at prices varying from $5 50 to $7 per 100 lbs.

Thomas Bingham sold 19 head of Mercer county cattle at from $3 to $5 per 100 lbs.

L. Lowenstine sold 17 head of Greene county cattle at figures running from $4 to $5 12 per 100 lbs.

J. Shamberg retailed 2 cars of Chicago and Washington county cattle at prices ranging from $2 50 to $6 50 per 100 lbs.

Wm. Moonshine sold 10 head of Chicago cattle at prices from $6 to $6 50 per 100 lbs.

Greenwalt & Kahn sold 58 head of Ohio cattle at figures varying from $4 to $7 per 100 lbs.

S. Trauerman sold 54 head of Ohio and Chicago cattle at prices ranging from $3 00 to $6 25 per 100 lbs.

Sadler, Havens & Co. wholesaled three cars of Ohio cattle at prices from $4 75 to $5 25 ₩ 100 lbs, and retailed two cars at from $3 00 to $7 00 ₩ 100 lbs.

M. Varner sold 36 head of Chicago cattle at figures running from $5 00 to $7 00 ₩ 100 lbs.

J. Needy retailed two cars of Ohio cattle at prices from $4 50 to $7 00 ₩ 100 lbs.

Keefer & Beyers retailed two cars of Chicago cattle at figures ranging from $5 00 to $7 00 ₩ 100 lbs.

Lobman & Zeigler sold two cars of Washington county and Chicago cattle at prices varying from $5 00 to $6 50 ₩ 100 lbs.

M. Krauss sold 2 cars of Chicago and Ohio cattle at figures ranging from $4 50 to $6 75 ₩ 100 lbs.

L. Rothchilds retailed 2 cars of Chicago and Ohio cattle at prices ranging from $4 50 to $6 75 ₩ 100 lbs.

P. Hartman retailed 1 car of Chicgao cattle at figures running from $6 to $6 50 ₩ 100 lbs.

Krauss & Smith sold 25 head of Chicago cattle at prices ranging from $5 50 to $6 50 ₩ 100 lbs.

Sheep.

The number of sheep on sale to-day was small only some three hundred head. In quality the offerings were generally good, and the market ruled active from the commencement to the close. Prices were from ¼c to ½c higher than last week, a bunch of 120 lbs sheep selling at $7 50 per 100 lbs. Market closed firm.

Sheep Sales.

A. Eckert sold 34 Ohio sheep, at prices from $3 25 to $6 00 per head.

R. McCaslin sold 80 Lawrence county sheep, averaging 120 lbs each, at prices from $5 50 to $6 75 per 100 lbs.

Sheep Drowned.

This morning before daylight, while Mr. W. Springer was coming to the Allegheny market with a drove of sheep from Washington county, he unfortunately drove them into the Ohio river instead of on the ferry boat. On reaching Allegheny and counting his drove he found he was some 40 head short. He estimates his loss at two hundred dollars

COAL MARKETS.

CINCINNATI.

Coal—There has but very little coal reached us on the recent rise in the river, and nearly all, or at least a large proportion destined for this point, is detained on account of the obstruction of navigation by the ice. It now depends upon the weather as to how soon the supply here will be replenished. The stock on hand is very small, and with a fair demand prices have been maintained.

Youghiogheny, per bush, delivered	.00@28c
Cannel, per bush, delivered	.00@28c
Ohio river, per bush, delivered	.00@24c
Gas coke, at yards	.00@12c
Gas coke, delivered	.14@16c
Hard coke, delivered	.00@18c

PITTSBURGH GLASS MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, January 16, 1873.

The following are the card prices of window glass, adopted by the manufacturers of Pittsburgh:

PER BOX OF FIFTY FEET.
SINGLE STRENGTH.

	2d Quality.	1st Quality.	Double Strength.
6 by 8 to 7 by 9		$5 75	$8 00
7 by 10 to 8 by 10	$5 75	6 50	9 00
8 by 11 to 10 by 13	6 25	7 00	9 50
8 by 14 to 10 by 15	6 75	7 50	11 00
11 by 14 to 12 by 18		8 00	13 00
14 by 16 to 16 by 20		8 50	15 00
[illegible]			17 00
18 by 22 to 18 by 30		10 50	18 50
20 by 28 to 24 by 30		12 00	20 00
26 by 28 to 24 by 36		13 00	22 00
26 by 34 to 26 by 40		14 00	24 00
28 by 38 to 28 by 44		15 00	26 00
28 by 46 to 30 by 48		16 00	27 00
30 by 50 to 32 by 52			28 00
32 by 54 to 34 by 56			34 00
34 by 58 to 34 by 60			38 00
36 by 60 to 40 by 60			40 00

WRAPPING PAPER.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, January 16, 1873.

Following are the ruling prices of wrapping paper for the different grades enumerated:

Baling papers	4@5½@6@7 and 8c ₩ lb
Manilla papers	8@9@10@12@13 and 15c ₩ lb
Hardware papers	7@8 and 12c ₩ lb
Glass papers	5@6@7 and 8c ₩ lb
Rag wrapping papers	4½ and 5c ₩ lb
Felt papers	4@4½ and 5c ₩ lb
Crown	50c ₩ bdl
Medium	75c ₩ bdl
Double crown	$1 00 ₩ bdl

CRACKER MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, January 16, 1873.

	Price ₩ lb.		Price ₩ lb.
Boston crackers	8 c	Oyster crackers	7½c
Ex. Boston crackers	10 c	Lemon crackers	12½c
Butter crackers	7½c	Soda crackers	7½c
Cream crackers	24 c	Sugar crackers	10 c
Fruit crackers	12½c	Water crackers	7½c
Fruit Cakes	13½c	Wine crackers	10 c
Ginger cakes	12½c	Lemon Jumbles	14 c
Ginger snaps	13½c	Sugar jumbles	14 c
N Y water crackers	7½c	Spiced jumbles	14 c
Orange cakes	13 c	Imperial crackers	18 c

TIN PLATES, ETC.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, January 16, 1873.

I C, 10x14, charcoal	$13 25
I X, 10x14, charcoal	18 00
I C, 12x12, charcoal	15 75
I X, 12x12, charcoal	18 50
I C, 14x20, charcoal	16 25
I X, 14x20, charcoal	19 00
I C, 14x20, leaded	14 00
I X, 14x20, leaded	16 50
Pig Tin	47

HORSE SHOES.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, January 16, 1873.

The following are the correct rates for horse and mule shoes, as furnished by Shoenberger & Co.:

Horse shoes, ₩ keg 100 lb lots	$6 25
Horse shoes, ₩ keg 50 lb lots	6 50
Horse shoes, smaller lots	6 75
Mule shoes, ₩ keg, $1 00 higher.	

PITTSBURGH WOOL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, January 16, 1873.

We give the following as the ruling figures of the market. The receipts are light:

Fair fleece	60@65	Medium fleeces	65@70
Tubwashed	60@62	Common fleece	60@60
Combing	60@65	Pulled wools	35@38

PITTSBURGH MARKET WEEKLY REVIEW.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, January 16, 1873.

REMARKS.—With the exception of broom corn, drugs and chemicals we have no change to note in prices. The market cannot be called active, though a fair trade for the season is being transacted. The meeting of the iron men, held yesterday, resolved for the present to adhere to card rates, which we give below. The weather continues mild and pleasant, more like April than January.

For reliable business houses see advertising columns of the COMMERCIAL.

PITTSBURGH DRY GOODS MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, January 16, 1873.

BROWN COTTONS.

Anchor A	13 c	Idaho	12½c
Eagle	13 c	Duquesne	12 c
Conewago	12½c	Magnolia	10 c

PRINTS.

Merrimacks	11½@12c	Richmond	11½@ c
Spragues	11½@ c	Pacifics	11½@ c
Americans	11½@ c	Mourning	11½@ c
Conestoga	11½@ c	Garner	11½@ c
Allen Pinks	12½@ c		

GINGHAMS.

Lancaster	14	Glasgow	13½
Bates	14		

DELAINES.

Hamilton	20c	Manchester	20c
Pacific	20c		

TICKINGS.

Whitaker	40 c	Conestoga Medal	21c
Portsmouth	32 c	Pennsylvania	17c
Roanoke	28 c		

CORDAGE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, January 16, 1873.

The following are the card rates:

MANILA ROPE.

	Cts. ₩ lb.
¾ and 5-16 inch diameter	20 @
⅜ inch diameter	19½@
½ inch diameter and upwards	19½@
Tarred rope and lath yarn	18½@
Hay, stave and leather twine	19½@

OIL WELL DRILLING CABLES.

Hawser laid	19 @
Hawser laid bolt rope yarns	20½@
Sand pump rope	19 @

SISAL ROPE.

¼ and 5-16 inch diameter	17 @
⅜ inch diameter	16½@
½ inch diameter and upwards	16½@
Hay and spoke twine	16½@

NEW ZEALAND ROPE.

¼ inch diameter	17½@
⅜ inch diameter	17 @
½ inch diameter and upwards	16½@
Hay twine	17 @
Tarred lath twine	16 @

JUTE ROPE.

All sizes	12 @

AMERICAN AND RUSSIA.

Tarred rope	16 @
Tarred lath yarn	18 @
Tarred spun yarn	18 @
Tarred marline	19 @
Yarred houseline	19 @

PACKING.

American	14 @18
Russia	18 @
Italian	21 @
Pat. lubricating	28 @
Sash and bell cord	25 @35

TWINES, ALL KINDS.

Bed cords and clothes lines	16 @

OAKUM.

Best American navy	10½@
Best quality	11 @
First quality	10½@
Best American navy	10½@

WINES AND LIQUORS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, January 16, 1873.

Following are the ruling rates for wines and liquors in this market:

	Per Cent.	Per gal.
Common rectified Whisky		$ 95@1 00
Proof rectified		1 05@1 10
Monongahela Rye, 1 year old	100	1 50
Monongahela Rye, 2 years old	100	2 00
Monongahela Rye, 3 years old	100	2 50
Monongahela Rye, 4 years old	100	3 25
Pure Rye, Littell & Mechling's "M," 5 years old	100	5 00
Pure Rye, "Golden Wedding," 2 years old proof gallon		2 25
Domestic brandy, proof gallon		1 75
Imported brandy		6 00@9 00
Domestic Gin		1 50@1 75
Holland Gin		2 90@5 50
B. B. Brandy		1 50@1 75
Cherry Brandy		1 50@1 75
Port Wine		1 00@1 50
Port Wine, "Crown,"		2 00@2 75
Sherry Wine, "Vallette"		1 50@1 75
Sherry Wine, "Crown"		2 25@2 75
Sherry Wine, "Harmony"		3 00@6 00
Rum, "New England"		1 75@2 00
Rum, "Jamaica"		5 00@5 50
	Quarts.	Pints.
Champagne, "Chas. Heidsieck"	$27 00	$29 00
Champagne, "Imperial"	16 00	18 00
Champagne, "Gold Seal"	18 00	20 0
Highwines		95@98c

PITTSBURGH COPPER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, January 16, 1873.

	₩ lb net cash.
Braziers' Copper, over 12 lb sheets, (or 1 lb to square foot)	45c
Braziers' Copper, for 16 oz and over 12 oz	48c
All sheet Copper, 12 oz per square foot, and under	51c
Circles Copper, less than 84 inches diam	48c
Circles Copper, 84 inches diam and over	51c
Segment and Pattern Sheets	48c
Sheathing Copper, (14 by 48 inches) over 12 oz.	43c
Locomotive Fire Box Sheets and Bolts	45c
Soldering Coppers	48c
Copper Bottoms	48c
Copper Bottom, O'Neill's patent	53c
Copper Bottom, Hazleton's patent	50c
Brass Kettles, less 5 cents per lb. for over 600 lbs	55c

O'NEILL'S PATENT PLANISHED COPPER.

Sheathing size, 14x48 by the case	48c
Sheathing size, 14x48 less than case	49c
Boiler sizes, 6 in. 14 by 49, by the case	50c
and all sizes 7 in. 14 by 52, less than case	51c
not over 20 8 in. 14 by 56,	
inches wide, 9 in. 14 by 60,	
Sheets over 20 inches wide	53c
All sheets lighter than 12 oz, under 20 inch wide	53c
All sheets lighter than 12 oz, over 20 inch wide	57c

LUMBER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, January 16, 1873.

UNPLANED LUMBER.

Clear, ₩ M	$65 00
First common	55 00
Second common (scarce)	28 00
Third common (scarce)	25 00
Sheeting	25 00
Hemlock joists and scantling	20 00

PLANED LUMBER.

First common, ₩ M	$60 00
Clear	70 00
Flooring boards	35 00
Partition boards	45 00
Shelving on both sides	35 00
Shelving on one side	32 00
Plow and drop weatherboarding	37 00
Moulded weatherboarding	25 00
Rabbited weatherboarding	30 00
Half-inch patent planed	25 00
Half-inch patent unplaned	20 00
Twelve-inch vertical, with stripes	33 00
Oak and yellow pine flooring boards	45 00

SHINGLES AND LATH.

No. 1, 18-inch, sawed	$ 6 50
No. 2, 18-inch, sawed	5 00
No. 1, 16-inch, shaved	6 00
No. 1, 16-inch, sawed	6 00
Lath	4 50

IRON AND NAILS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, January 16, 1873.

Present prices subject to changes of market without notice:

CUT NAILS, BRADS, SPIKES, &C.

	Per keg.
10d to 60d nails, fence, and brads	$5 50
8d and 9d nails, fence and brads	5 75
6d and 7d nails, fence and brads	6 00
4d and 5d nails	6 25
3d nails	7 00
2d nails	8 25

FINE BLUED.		CUT SPIKES.	
3d	$8 25	3 to 6 inch	$5 75
2d	9 25	BARREL.	
CASING.		⅝ inch	$9 25
10d to 30d	6 25	¾ inch	8 00
8d and 9d	6 50	1 inch	7 50
6d and 7d	6 75	1⅛ inch	7 25
FINISHING.		1¼ inch	7 00
10d to 30d	6 75	1½ inch	6 50
8d	7 00	1¾ inch	$6 25
6d	7 25		
4d	7 50	Clinch nails	$7 25

TERMS—Note or acceptance at sixty days, with exchange on New York, or discount of two per cent. for cash, if remitted within ten days from date of invoice. Payments to be made in New York Exchange, United States Treasury Notes, or their equivalent. No discount on bills of less amount than fifty dollars.

WROUGHT IRON WELDED TUBES.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, January 16, 1873.

The following are the current rates of wrought iron tubes:

Inside diameter. Inches.	Wrought Iron pipe. Per foot.	Galvanized pipe. Per foot.	Weight of pipe. Per foo.
⅛	12	24	24
¼	12	24	42
⅜	14	24	56
½	18	27	85
¾	25	37	1 12
1	34	50	1 67
1¼	48	70	2 20
1½	60	1 00	2 69
2	85	1 30	3 66
2½	1 25	2 00	5 77
3	1 60	2 58	7 54
3½	2 10	3 25	9 05
4	2 75	4 00	10 72
4½	3 10	4 35	12 49
5	3 75	5 30	14 56
6	5 00	6 50	18 77

A liberal discount from this list allowed to the trade.

Terms, net cash. Payments to be made in New York Exchange, United States Treasury Notes, or their equivalent.

PITTSBURGH HIDE AND LEATHER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, January 16, 1873.

The following are the ruling prices in this market reported from actual sales by wholesale dealers:

LEATHER.

Oak sole, light and middle	38@38c	Oak harness, best city	41@43c
Oak sole, heavy	35@41c	Oak harness, county	38@41c
Oak sole, Spanish	37@40c	Bridle, fair, ₩ doz	$54@64
Oak, slaughter in rough	34@36c	Band leather, ₩ lb	38@42c
Red sole B A light	33@35c	Hand leather, ₩ lb	$1 35@1 65
Red sole B A heavy	31@33c	Wax kip	80c@$1 15
Red sole Orinoco	29@31c	Wax'd upper, ₩ ft	23@25c
Shoe skirting	41@42c	No. 1 pad skins, ₩ doz	$6 50@7 00
Saddler's skirting	42@44c		
Black bridle, ₩ doz	$50@65		

HIDES.

Green salted, all weights	11½@12½c	Green salt calf	15 @15 c
Green butchers' hides, cow & steer	8 @9 c	Green butch's do	12 c
Green salt kip	14 @15 c	Dry flint hides, nominal	20 @22

OIL AND TALLOW.

Pure Labrador Straits, ₩ gal	90c	Bank Oil	75c
Straits, best	80c	Tallow	8@8½c

BROOM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, January 16, 1873.

We quote the manufacturers' prices as follows:

Shaker No. 1, ₩ dozen	$ 3 75
Shaker " 2, "	3 25
Hurl A "	3 25
Hurl " 1, "	3 00
Hurl " 2, "	2 75
Round Hurl	2 50
Plain Hurl	2 25
Western common	2 00
Broom corn, prime ₩ ton	$150@210
Broom corn, common, ₩ ton	130@150
Broom handles, ₩ 1,000	25 00
Swallow brooms, ₩ dozen	4 50

WHITE LEAD, PUTTY, ETC.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, January 16, 1873.

Pure in lots of 2,000 lbs in oil	12 c
Pure in lots of 500 lbs in oil	12½c
Fancy brands from	8 @11 c
White lead dry (strictly pure) in kegs	9 @11½c
Orange mineral	14 @14½c
Pure red lead	11 @11 c
Painters' red lead	9 @10 c
Litharge	9½@10 c
Selected zinc, ground in oil	12 c
Vieille Montagne Co's French zinc	15 c
Blue paint, ground in oil	8 @11 c
Putty	3½@ 5 c

New York Metal Market.

NEW YORK, January 15.—Manufactured copper firm; ingot lake firm at 34¼a34½c. Pig iron dull; Scotch $49a55; American $44a46. Bar iron firm at $110; Russia sheet firm at $16 00a16 25 gold. Nails quiet; cut $5 00; clinch $7 50a8 00; horse shoe 21a33c.

PITTSBURGH DRUG MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, January 9, 1873.

Corrected by Harris & Ewing, Wholesale Druggists:

Acid.				*Magnesia cal*	℔	75 @ 1 40
Acetic	℔	17 @ 20		—Carb	℔	35 @ 45
Citric	℔	1 62 @ 1 65		Manna S F	℔	[illegible]
Oxalic	℔	18 @ 20		Morph sul	℔	5 50 @ 5 80
Tartaric	℔	65 @ 67		Nutm No 1	℔	1 28
Alcohol, gall		1 93 @ 2 30		*Oil.*		
Aloes.				Bergamot	℔	6 25 @ 6 40
Cape	℔	20		—Castor	gall	22 @ 23
Socot	℔	50		—Cinnam	℔	75 @ 1 38
Am. Carb	℔	27 @ 29		—Cloves	℔	2 55 @ 2 70
—Aqua	℔	12 @ 14		Cod liver	gal	2 00 @ 2 50
Annotta	℔	75 @ 80		Lemon	℔	6 00 @ 6 40
Ashes.				Linseed	gall	90 @ 95
—Soda	℔	5½@ 6½		Neats f	gall	1 40 @ 1 50
Bal. Copa	℔	85 @ 90		Olive	gall	1 75 @ 2 00
Bay Rum, gall		3 50 @ 4 00		—quarts	doz	6 62 @ 10 00
Bark.				—pints	doz	3 50 @ 3 75
Cassia	℔	41 @ 43		Origan	℔	75 @ 85
Cinch r'd	℔	1 50 @ 1 60		Popper't	℔	4 50 @ 4 80
" Pale	℔	36 @ 40		Rosemary	℔	1 50 @ 2 00
" Com	℔	45 @ 55		Sassafras	℔	1 10 @ 1 20
Black Lead.				Sperm	gall	2 40 @ 2 50
American	℔	5 @ 6		Tanners	gall	75 @ 80
English	℔	11 @ 12		Whale	gall	88 @ 95
Blue Mass	℔	73		Winterg'n	℔	6 25
Blue Vitr	℔	13¾@ 14½		Opium Ty	℔	8 38 @ 8 75
Borax ref	℔	36 @ 38		Pl Paris	bbl	4 50 @ 4 75
Brims roll	℔	4½@ 5		*Potass.*		
—Flor Sul	℔	5¾@ 6		Bichrom	℔	26 @ 28
Calomel A	℔	1 42		Chlorate	℔	60 @ 62
—English	℔	1 70		Iodide	℔	7 25 @ 7 50
Camp ref	℔	43 @ 46		Putty	℔	4¾@ 5½
Canthar's	℔	2 25		Quin sulp	oz	2 60 @ 2 70
Cham. Ger	℔	47		Rosin	℔	6 20 @ 6 50
—Roman	℔	47 @ 52		*Root.*		
Chlorof'm	℔	1 45 @ 1 50		Gentian	℔	14
Cloves	℔	32 @ 34		Ginger E I	℔	19
Cochineal	℔	94 @ 98		" Jamca	℔	31
Con lye	case	7 75 @ 8 00		Ipecac pow	℔	2 00
Copp'ras	℔	2¼@ 3½		Jalap pow	℔	90
Cream Tar	℔	45 @ 47		Liquorice	℔	14 @ 17
Cubebs	℔	20 @ 21		Rhub E I	℔	1 50 @ 1 75
Cudbear	℔	25 @ 26		Sars Hon	℔	41 @ 45
Emery En	℔	10 @ 12		Seneka	℔	1 65
Et Nit sps	℔	38 @ 42		Valeri En	℔	40
—Sulph	℔	68 @ 75		" Germ	℔	30
Ext Logw	℔	12 @ 12½		Sal Ammo	℔	15½@ 17
—Liq Cala	℔	48 @ 50		—Epsom	℔	3¾@ 5
—Italian	℔	[illegible]		—Soda	℔	3 @ 4½
—Sicily	℔	[illegible]		*Seed.*		
Fustic chi	℔	3 @ 4		Canary	℔	7 @ 7½
Galls Alep	℔	33		Hemp	℔	7 @ 7½
Gum.				Cardamn	℔	2 60 @ 2 70
Arabic sts	℔	30 @ 40		Mustard	℔	12 @ 15
" White	℔	55 @ 70		Senna Al	℔	28
Myrrh T'k	℔	50		" E In	℔	24
Shellac	℔	58 @ 60		*Soda.*		
Trag s'rts	℔	45 @ 60		Bi Carb	℔	7½@ 8½
" Flake	℔	90 @ 1 20		Soap Cast	℔	14 @ 17
Hoffm's A	℔	50		—Cast wh	℔	16 @ 18
Indigo Ma	℔	1 25 @ 1 35		Sugar L'd	℔	35
—Span fl't	℔	1 30 @ 1 40		Turp sps	gall	72 @ 78
Iodine res		11 30		*Varnish.*		
Junip Ber	℔	7 @ 9		Copal	gall	2 00 @ 2 25
Log Chip'd	℔	3 @ 4		Japan	gall	1 90 @ 1 35
Mace	℔	1 75		Damar	gall	1 80 @ 2 20
Madder	℔	18 @ 20		Ven Red	℔	3½@ 4½

MERCHANT BAR IRON AND HEAVY HARDWARE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, January 16, 1873.

The following are the card rates of Lewis, Oliver & Phillips:

Iron, standard list. Assorted sizes, for large orders, 4 6-10c, card rates, 2 ₩ cent. off net.

Iron wedges	7½c ₩ lb net
Norway Nail rods	9½c ₩ lb net
Fence pickets, ¾ round, bent to shape, 40c ₩ foot of fence, less 10 ₩ cent. net.	
	Discount off standard list.
Carriage and tire bolts	60 ₩ cent. off net
Plow bolts	15 "
Stove bolts at the list price.	
Machine and square head bolts, new list	15 "
Coach and lag screws, new list	15 "
Bolt ends, new list	15 "
Square and hexagon nuts and washers, new list, 2½c ₩ lb off, net.	
Washers, new list	4c ₩ lb off, net
₩ cent ₩ lb extra for less than one keg of each size.	
	Net Prices.
Harrow teeth, in lots of 1 ton or more, 1 in. diam., 6c; ⅞ and ¾ in. diam., 6c; ⅝ in. diam., 6½c ₩ lb. Patent headed teeth, packed in casks ½c ₩ lb extra.	
Skein bolts, in bulk, in lots of 1 keg or more ⅝ in. diam., 9½; 9-16 in. diam. 10½c; ½ in. diam. 11½c. 1 cent ₩ lb extra, when less than 1 keg of each size is ordered.	
Screw Hook and Eye Hinges, ⅝ to 1 in. diam. 10½c; ½ in. diam. 11½c; ⅜ in. diam. 13½c ₩ lb.	
Screw and Strap Hinges, in lots of 50 pairs or more. 14 to 36 in. long, 8c ₩ lb; 8, 10 and 12 in. long, 9½c ₩ lb net.	
Strap and T hinges at the list price, net. Delivery as customary.	
If your purchases of scrap and T hinges between July last and January 1st. and January 1st and July 1st, amount to $1,000 or over, 5 per cent discount is allowed.	
Screw hitching rings	$7 50 ₩ 100 net.
Duck nest tuyere irons	$17 00 ₩ doz. net.
Bridge and roof bolts	5¾c ₩ lb net.
1 to 2 in. diam. over 8 feet long	₩ lb. 6 c
1 to 2 in. from 4 to 8 feet long	6½c
1 to 2 in. diam. from 1½ to 4 feet long	7 c
¾, ⅝ and ½ in. diam. over 4 feet long	7¼c
¾, ⅝ and ½ in. diam. from 1½ to 4 feet long	7¾c

WAGON HARDWARE.

Wagon box strap bolts, 10 inch long by 7-16 at screw end	55c cts ₩ set of 8 bolts.
Wagon box strap bolts, 12 in. long by ⅜ at screw end	70c ₩ set of 8 bolts
Wagon box strap bolts, 12 in. long by ⅜ at screw end	$1 00 ₩ set of 8 bolts
Wagon box strap bolts, 14 in. long by ⅜ at screw end	$1 10 ₩ set of 8 bolts
Wagon box strap bolts, 16 in. long by ⅜ at screw end	$1 20 ₩ set of 8 bolts.
5c ₩ set for each additional inch over 14 inch by ⅜. All lengths made.	
Wagon box rods, narrow track, each	18c
Wagon box rods, wide track, each	20c
Single tree irons, ₩ set of 4 pieces	38c
Wrought iron bolster plates, 2½ inch wide, ₩ set	60c
Wrought iron bolster plates, 3 inch wide, ₩ set	65c
Wrought iron bolster plates, 3¼ inch wide, ₩ set	70c
Wrought iron bolster plates, 3½ inch wide, ₩ set	75c
Wagon Brake Ratchets, each	16½c
Wagon Brake Ratchets, finished with guard, each	45c
Wrought Wagon Hammer Straps, heavy pattern, each	16c
Wrought hammer straps, light do	13½c
Wrought rub irons, each	11c
Stay chain hooks	8c
Single tree or end clips, fig. 1 on cut, each	9c
Double or centre clips, light pattern, fig 2 on cut	10c
Double or center clips, heavy pattern	12c
Strap bolts, rods, single tree irons, bolster plates, brake ratchets, hammer straps, rub irons, stay chain hooks and clips, in lots of 50 set, 15 ₩ cent. discount.	
Wagon box staples, 1½ to 2½ inch to clinch, ₩ 1,000	$16 50 net.
Wagon box staples, box iron, to rivet on. ₩ 1,000	11 50 net.
Neck yoke eyes, each	5½c net.
Neck yoke eyes, with ¾ inch rings	8½c net.
King bolts, ⅞, 1, 1⅛ and 1¼ inch diameter. ₩ lb	6 c
Wagon rivets, extra large, oval and steeple head, ⅜ inch diameter, all lengths, ₩ lb	11½c
Wagon rivets, 3-16 inches diam., all lengths	13½c
Wagon rivets and nails, in 5 lbs, paper boxes, ₩ lb extra	1c
Wagon and hinge nails, ₩ lb net	17½c
Double tree plates, Coupling plates, Tongue plates	₩ lb 10c net
Neck yoke plates	₩ lb 13c
Tongue cap iron, 1¾, 2, and 2¼ inch wide same price ₩ lb as band iron.	
Wagon Chains, stay, lock and tongue, 5-16 in. 13½c ₩ lb net.	
Wagon Chains, stay, lock and tongue, ⅜ in. 14½c ₩ lb net.	

Prices subject to change of market without notice. All our manufactures shipped at same rate of freight as iron and nails.

IRON AND NAIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, January 16, 1873.

The following are the ruling quotations of the market:

FLAT BAR.

1½ to 4 by ⅜ to 1 inch	4 6-10c	1⅛ and 1¼ by ⅜ to ⅝ inch	4 8-10c
4½ to 6 by ⅜ to 1 inch	4 8-10c	1 and 1⅛ by ⅜ to ⅝ inch	4 9-10c
1½ to 6 by 1½ to 1½ inch	5 c	¾, ⅞ and ⅝ by ⅝ to ⅝ inch	5 c

ROUNDS AND SQUARES.

1 to 1½ inch	4 6-10c	⅜ to 7-16 inch	5 3-10c
2 to 2⅜ inch	4 9-10c	⅝ inch	5 4-10c
3 to 3½ inch	5 1-10c	5-16 inch	5 8-10c
3¾ to 4 inch	5 6-10c	¼ inch	6 2-10c
⅝ to ¾ inch	5 4-10c	3-16 inch	8 2-10c
⅝ to 9-16 inch	5 c		

HORSE SHOE.

All sizes	6 1-10c	Nail rods	8 5-10c

HEAVY BANDS.

3½ to 6 by ⅜ and 5-16 inch	5 2-10c	⅞ to 1½ by ⅜ and 5-16 inch	5 6-10c
1½ to 3¼ by ⅜ and 5-16 inch	5 4-10c	⅞ to ⅜ by ⅜ and 5-16 inch	5 8-10c

LIGHT BANDS.

3 to 6 by 3-16 to No. 12	5 6-10c	1 to 1½ by 3-16 to No. 12	6 2-10c
1⅜ to 2½ by 3-16 to No. 12	5 8-10c	⅞ to ⅞ by 3-16 to No. 12	6 8-10c

HOOPS.

2½ to 3 inch	5 9-10	1 inch	7 1-10
3½ to 4½ "	6 1-10	⅞ "	7 6-10
1⅞ to 2 "	6 1-10	¾ "	8 1-10
1½ to 1¾ "	6 4-10	⅝ "	8 6-10
1⅛ to 1¼ "	6 7-10	½ "	9 1-10

OVAL IRON.

⅞ to 1½ inch	5 2-10c	⅝ inch	5 6-10c
⅝ to ¾ inch	5 4-10c	½ inch	6 2-10c

HALF OVAL AND HALF ROUND.

⅞ to 1½ inch	5 5-10c	⅝ inch	6 7-10c
⅝ to ¾ inch	6	½ inch	5 2-10c
Fluted and Star Lightning Rod	6 7-10c	Wagon box iron, ⅞ and ½ inch	6 7-10c

TANK IRON.

	Boiled.		Boiled.
3-16, ¼ and ⅜ inch thick	6c	Heads, flanging	8 9 10c
Boiler plate	7 9-10c	Plow slabs	6 8-10c
Heads, not flanging	7 1-10c	Plow wings	7 3-10c

SHEET IRON.

	Boiled.	Charcoal.	Juniata.
No. 10 to 14	6 2-10c	7 7-10c	9 2-10c
No. 15 to 20	6 4-10c	7 9-10c	9 4-10c
No. 21 to 24	6 6-10c	8 1-10c	9 6-10c
No. 25 to 26	6 9-10c	8 3-10c	9 8-10c
No. 27	7c	8 5-10c	10c

All sheets over 28 in. wide, ½c ₩ lb extra.

RAILROAD IRON—COUNTERSUNK AND PUNCHED.

1⅛ by ⅝, 7-16 and ⅜ inch	5 6-10c
1⅛ by ⅜ and 5-16 inch	6 1-10c
1½, 1⅜ and 2 by ⅜ and ½ inch	5 1-10c
1⅞ by ⅜ and ½ inch	5 3-10c

EXTRAS FOR CUTTING TO LENGTH.

Flat bars and round and squares	1-10c
Flat bars for tire	2-10c
Heavy bands	3-10c
Light bands and wagon box iron	4-10c
Hoops	5-10c

TERMS.—Note or acceptance at sixty days, with current rate of exchange of New York; or a discount of 2 per cent. for cash, if remitted within fifteen days from date of invoice.

Payments to be made in New Exchange, United States Treasury notes, or their equivalent.

No discount on bills of less than fifty dollars.

CANNED FRUITS, &c.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, January 16, 1873.

Below will be found the wholesale prices for canned fruits, oysters, lobsters, &c.

	₩ doz.		₩ doz.
Peaches, 2 lbs	$2 25@2 50	Succotash, 2 lbs	$3 00
Peaches, 3 lbs	3 25	Lobsters, 1 lb	2 75
Tomatoes, 2 lbs	2 00@2 10	Lobsters, 2 lbs	4 00
Tomatoes, 3 lbs	2 60@2 75	Cove oys's, 1 lb	1 50@1 65
Green corn, 2 lbs	2 50@2 75	Cove oys's, 2 lbs	2 50@2 75
Green peas, 2 lbs	@3 25	Spic'd oys, 1 lb	1 60
Strawber's, 2 lb	3 25	Spic'd oys, 2 lbs	2 60
Blackbr's, 2 lbs	2 50	Pickled oys, qt	2 75
Raspber's, 2 lb	3 25	Pickled oys, qt	4 50
Whortlebr, 2 lbs	2 50@2 75	Br'dy peach, qt	4 00
2lb pine apples	3 00@3 25	Layer raisins	2 50@3 25
Pears, 2 lbs	2 75@3 00	Val. raisins	11@12½c
Cherries, 2 lbs	2 75@3 00	Seedl's raisins	14c
Plums, 2 lbs	2 75@3 00	Currants	9@10½c
Gr'n g'e plums, 2 lbs	3 50@3 75	Turkey prunes	10c
Lima beans, 2 lb	2 25	Lemons	5 50@6 00
String be's, 2 lb	2 25	Peanuts, ₩ bus roasted	2 75@3 00

TOBACCO MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, January 16, 1873.

Following are the ruling jobbers' prices, with the usual discount for large lots:

Spun Roll	60@ 65	Diamond Twist	80@ 90
Flounders	58@ 65	Rough & Ready	80@ 90
Tens	60@ 65	Scotch Snuff	70@ 73
Navy	60@ 65	Copenh'n Snuff	80@ 85
Louisville Navy	50@ 60	Cut and Dry	32@ 40
Richmond do	50@ 55	Wheeli'g stogies	10½@11½

NATRONA CHEMICALS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, January 16, 1873.

The following are the card rates of the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company:

Saponifer—50 cases at	$7 50 ₩ case.
Less quantity	8 00 ₩ case.
Philadelphia Lye, (50 cases)	7 25 ₩ case.
Less quantity	7 75 ₩ case.
Potash—50 cases (delivered in Phila.)	8 00 ₩ case.
Less quantity	8 50 ₩ case.
Bi carb soda—25 kegs	7 c ₩ lb.
Less quantity	7¼c ₩ lb.
Sal soda—25 kegs	3⅛c ₩ lb.
Less quantity	3¼c ₩ lb.
Sal soda—25 bbls	3⅛c ₩ lb.
Less quantity	3¼c ₩ lb.
Caustic soda—10 drums	8 c ₩ lb.
Less quantity	8½c ₩ lb.
Copperas—20 bbls	1½c ₩ lb.
Less quantity	1¾c ₩ lb.
Porous alum—10 bbls	4 c ₩ lb.
Less quantity	4¼c ₩ lb.
Sulphuric acid	3 c ₩ lb.
Muriatic acid	3 c ₩ lb.
Nitric acid	15c ₩ lb.
Chloride calcium	3 c ₩ lb.
Pure alumina	10c ₩ lb.
Lump Alum	3½@4c ₩ lb.

Terms, cash in 30 days.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE PIG IRON AND BLOOM MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, January 11, 1873.

The market for pig iron has been very active the past week, and all lots of good grey red short metal offered at $40 4 months found ready buyers. A few lots of choice brands have been sold at a higher price, and we have heard of sales of several lots at $40 and $41, 4 months at the furnaces in Shenango and Mahoning valleys. We are reported the following sales:

Bituminous Coal Smelted from Lake Superior Ore.

1,000 tons gray forge	$40 00—4 mos
700 tons gray forge	40 00—4 mos
200 tons gray forge	40 00—4 mos
400 tons gray forge red short	40 00—4 mos
200 tons gray forge red short	40 00—4 mos
100 tons gray forge red short	40 00—4 mos
600 tons gray forge red short	40 00—4 mos
500 tons gray forge red short	40 00—4 mos
70 tons gray forge red short	40 00—4 mos
200 tons gray forge neutral	40 00—4 mos
200 tons gray forge neutral	41 00—4 mos
500 tons gray forge neutral	40 00—4 mos
600 tons gray forge red short	40 00—4 mos
1,000 tons gray forge red short	40 00—4 mos
1,000 tons gray forge red short	40 00—4 mos
400 tons gray forge neutral	40 00—4 mos
200 tons gray forge neutral	40 00—4 mos
500 tons gray forge to arrive	38 50—4 mos
500 tons close gray to arrive	38 00—4 mos
500 tons gray forge	p t

Anthracite.

500 tons No 1 Chickies forge, at furnace	$45 00—cash.
550 tons No 2 Chickies forge, at furnace	43 00— cash.
320 tons Chickies forge, at furnace	40 00— cash.
200 tons white and mottled, from yard	37 50—4 mos
150 tons No 2 foundry, from yard	46 00—4 mos
100 tons No 1 foundry, do do	46 00—4 mos
100 tons white neutral, do do	35 00—4 mos
100 tons No 2 foundry, do do	44 00—4 mos
100 tons No 1 foundry, do do	46 00—6 mos
100 tons gray forge, do do	38 50—4 mos
60 tons No 1 foundry, do do	46 00—4 mos
50 tons No 1 foundry, do do	46 00—4 mos
50 tons No 2 foundry, do do	44 00—4 mos
50 tons No 2 foundry, do do	45 00—4 mos
20 tons No 1 foundry, do do	47 00—4 mos
20 tons gray forge, do do	40 00—4 mos
10 tons No 1 foundr, do do	48 00—4 mos
10 tons No 2 foundry, do do	48 00—4 mos
20 tons No 1 foundry, do do	48 00—4 mos
20 tons No 2 foundry, do do	45 00—4 mos
200 tons No 3 cold short	39 00—4 mos
200 tons No 3 cold short	39 00—4 mos
150 tons hard grey red short	40 00—4 mos
50 tons white and mottled	35 00— cash
100 tons close grey and mottled	37 00—4 mos
00 tons grey forge	38 25—4 mos

Hanging Rock.

38 tons No 1 Olive	$58 00—4 mos

Connellsville Coke.

100 tons Dunbar grey forge	$40 00—4 mos
50 tons Dunbar No 1 foundry	42 00—4 mos

Blooms.

220 tons No 1 Juniata	$120 00—4 mos

IRON MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

January 8.—The market for Scotch pig is very dull, the only inquiry being from speculators, who now hold the bulk of the stock here. The consumptive demand is very light, and in absence of business, quotations are somewhat nominal; we hear of no sales. American pig has been more active, and with considerable sales, as noted below, producers show no disposition to make further contracts for delivery ahead; we understand that $45 has been offered and refused for further lots of 1,000 tons. There is a stronger feeling, and with more inquiry from consumers, prices are perhaps a shade firmer, though no advance has as yet been made. The sales are 25,000 tons Glendon forge at $40, for delivery during this year, and several thousand tons Allenton and Crane at $45 for No. 1, and $44 for No. 2, with same prices for Philadelphia delivery. New English rails are steady and firm at $73@75 gold, and old are decidedly firmer, a lot of 300 tons having been sold at $55 currency, while holders generally are asking $57 50 for D. H. and upward. Scrap is very quiet, the almost entire absence of business in this article makes it difficult to give reliable figures; we quote from yard $48@50, and from dock $40@45, with a sale of 150 tons mixed wrought and cast, from ship, on terms not made public. Refined bar from store is quiet, but strong at our quotations.—*Commercial List.*

CINCINNATI.

January 14.—The receipts of pig iron were only moderate. The ice in the river prevented boats from bringing down supplies. There was a moderate demand. Manufactured iron was in better request, but prices are unchanged. We quote:

HOT BLAST CHARCOAL PIG, PER TON.

Hanging Rock No. 1	$57	Alabama No 1	$57
Hanging Rock No. 2	55@56	Tennessee No 1	56@57
Hanging Rock Forge	45@46	Tennessee Forge	44@45
		Missouri No 1	57
		Missouri No 2	55@56

COLD BLAST CHARCOAL.

Hanging Rock C. W	60@62	Red River	60
Missouri C. W	60@62	Tennessee	60@62
		Alabama	60@62

STONE COAL PIG.

Missouri No. 1	$57	Ohio No. 1	$55@56
Missouri Forge	44@45	Ohio Forge	43@44

BLOOMS.

Charcoal	$115@120

SCRAP IRON PER 100 LBS.

Cast	$1 00@2	Wrought	$1 80@2 25

BAR IRON PER LB.

common	4 6-10c	Charcoal	5 8-10c

SHEET IRON PER LB.

Boiled	6 7-10c	Russian	20@23c
Charcoal	7 7-10@8 8-10c		

SHOES PER KEG.

Horse	$5 75@6	Mule	$6 75@7

IRON MOVEMENT.

The following were the receipts and shipments for the week ending Saturday, January 11, 1873:

Routes.	Receipts. Ore. Tons.	Receipts. Pig. Tons.	Shipments. Ore. Tons.	Shipments. Pig. Tons.
St. L. & I. M. R. W	4,202	1,605	....	....
C., A. & St. L. R. W	....	....	....	30
St. L. T. H. & I. R. W	....	....	....	50
O. & M. R. W	....	....	....	30
Total	4,202	1,605	....	160
Week previous	5,615	905	....	726

—*St. Louis Republican.*

Counsel for Ailing.

Nothing is cheaper to those who give it than good advice; nothing is more valuable to those who receive it in the right spirit and promptly act upon it. Well, then, we advise the feeble, the ailing, the despondent to become strong and hearty and cheerful. "Ah!" reply all these unfortunates in a breath, "it needs no wiseacre to teach us that such a change is desirable; but how is it to be effected?" Your patience, sick and sorrowful friends; and we will inform you. Learn then that there is such sanitary value in the famous vegetable restorative known as Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, that no phase of muscular or nervous debility, no species of bilious disorder, no variety of that torment called dyspepsia, no case of chills and fever, no form of hypochondria that may not be cured by the persevering use of this harmless but irresistible invigorant, alterative and corrective.

For Throat Diseases and Affections of The chest, "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" are of value. For coughs, irritation of the throat caused by cold, or unusual exertion of the vocal organs, in speaking in public, or singing, they produce beneficial results. T Th s*

MARRIED.

LAFFERTY—CHANTLER—January 9th, by Rev. C. A. Holmes, Mr. L. A. LAFFERTY, of Pittsburgh, and Miss MARIA CHANTLER, of Allegheny city.

McCORMICK—McKEE—On Thursday evening, January 9th, 1873, at the Fourth United Presbyterian Church, Allegheny, by the Rev. Wm. Fulton, assisted by the Rev. Geo. McCormick, of Butler, ROBERT McCORMICK, of Franklin county, Pa., to Miss ISABEL H. McKEE, of Allegheny, Pa.

DIED:

SCHAFFNIT—On Friday morning, January 10th, CLARA, daughter of Mr. George Schaffnit, aged eighteen years and five months.

ORMSBY—On January 10th, at her residence in West Philadelphia, Mrs. JANE E., widow of Oliver H. Ormsby.

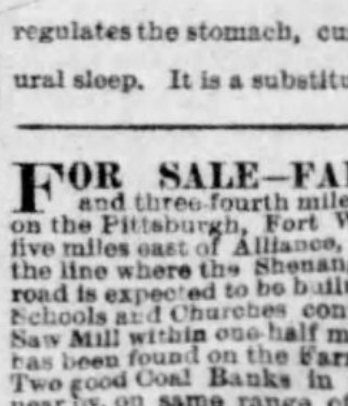
McPHERSON—At the family residence, near Sharpsburg, Saturday, January 11, 1873, at 11 o'clock A. M., MARGARET JANE McPHERSON.

HERRON—On Monday morning, January 13th, at 12:45, WILLIE A., son of James A. and Ada F. Herron, aged one year, six months and twenty-six days.

SMITH—Tuesday morning, 14th inst., LEWIS E. SMITH, brother of John P. Smith, in the fifty sixth year of his age.

FOR FAMILY USE.

THE HALFORD
LEICESTERSHIRE
TABLE SAUCE,
THE BEST SAUCE AND RELISH
Made in any Part of the World
FOR
FAMILY USE.
PINTS, - - - - 50 CENTS.
HALF PINTS, - - - 30 CENTS
FOR SALE BY ALL GROCERS.



You Lie, Villain!

—Any physician who now says that Rheumatism can not be cured, simply lies. The wonderful effects of the Centaur Liniment for all flesh, bone and muscle ailments upon man and beast, are too well known to admit of question. It destroys swellings,—softens stiff joints, soothes pain, makes the lame walk, and the bedridden leap for joy. It is selling as no article ever did sell; and it sells because it does its work every time.

Children Cry—for Pitcher's Castoria. It regulates the stomach, cures wind colic and causes natural sleep. It is a substitute for castor oil. MWF*

FOR SALE—FARM—SITUATED ONE and three-fourth miles north east of Belloit Station, on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, five miles east of Alliance, Stark county, Ohio, and near the line where the Shenango Valley and Alliance Railroad is expected to be built; in good neighborhood, with Schools and Churches convenient. Cheese Factory and Saw Mill within one-half mile of Lands. A vein of Coal has been found on the Farm, but has not been developed. Two good Coal Banks in successful operation on farms near by, on same range of land. The Farm consists of 100 Acres, with good Frame Dwelling House, Barn, Carriage House and other Outbuildings. The Farm is well watered, a good Apple Orchard, other Fruits, &c. 70 Acres cleared and balance well Timbered. For further particulars apply to or inquire of R. P. JOHNSON, Alliance, Ohio. d*

FELL'S PATENT SALVE,
Manufactured by JACOB FELL, of Uniontown, Pa., for the cure of Burns, Scalds, Cuts and Old Sores. It is of a very healing nature, containing no injurious character, and having qualities possessed by no other salve ever offered to the public. It has been successfully used all over Europe for the last thirty years, never failing to produce a cure, though but recently patented in this country. For sale at McCLARRAN & McKENNAN'S, 85 Market street, and corner Fifth avenue and Smithfield street. d*

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 18, 1873.

A MEASURE of some importance is now pending in Congress, in the shape of a proposition to secure an international coinage of silver for use between the United States and the different countries of Europe. In view of the fact that the community of commercial interests between the various civilized nations of the world is constantly growing closer and more sympathetic, the need of a uniform and equiponderant money standard is making itself more and more strongly felt. The same, indeed, is equally true with regard to weights and measures; and the establishment of a common system in these matters would, without doubt, conduce considerably to the convenience and advantage of the countries embraced in the agreement.

AT THE time when the maximum prices in the English iron market were reached, the free traders of this country declared that the increase fully demonstrated the correctness of their theories and the folly of the protective policy, for the reason that, if they had only waited for it, the iron-masters of the United States could have made iron cheaply enough to compete with the English market. Since the beginning of last August, up to the latter part of December, there has been an average decline in the British iron trade of about eighteen per cent. in bar iron, of twenty-five per cent. in strips, and of four per cent in rails. The decline in coal is about thirteen per cent. What do these doctors of political economy think of the value of their doctrines now?

THE first monthly report of the Bureau of Statistics for the fiscal year 1872-3, just published, gives the statistics of our foreign trade for July, 1872, and for the seven months ended the same, compared with the corresponding periods of the preceding year; from which it appears that the total value of foreign commodities remaining in the warehouses of the United States, July 31, 1872, was $112,896,690, as compared with $70,257,875, July 31, 1871. Allowing for the difference in the warehouse account, the imports for the seven months ending the last of July, 1872, are upwards of thirty-three million dollars, or about 8.69 per cent. in excess of the domestic and foreign exports combined, while for the corresponding period of the previous year the exports exceeded the imports by $1,755,764, or about one-half of one per cent. A little over seventy-one per cent. of this trade was carried in foreign vessels, as compared with sixty-eight per cent. for the corresponding period of the previous year.

IN THE degree in which the practical arts become more and more strictly ranked as honorable professions, the importance of the technical education of the people becomes more and more evident. In a country like ours, whose resources are almost in the infancy of their development, and which is above everything else industrial, the introduction of the study of the sciences into general education, is a matter of great moment. Some of the States have already taken steps in the matter, Massachusetts, Illinois and Michigan for example, where the practical study of the sciences forms a part of the system of public school instruction. In no State in the Union would the public prosperity be more greatly promoted by carrying technical tuition into the public schools than in our own State. The age demands that direction of effort which will yield the largest amount of wealth from soils, mines and waters, with the smallest amount of expenditure and waste, and the kind of education which is specially needed is that which teaches how to solve this problem in any given case. No people have a more direct interest in the matter than those of Pennsylvania, and it is to be hoped that the good old Commonwealth will not long be behind her sister States in progress in this regard.

THIS is the railroad age—not simply in the technical sense, but also in the sense of universal inter-communications. In the limited view, too, it is certain that no other invention of modern times so much affects, in our country, all the relations between the different States of the Union; and hence it is not surprising that the people are becoming pretty generally aroused to the enormous power wielded by railroad corporations, and to the importance of exercising such authority as may be necessary to control these roads in the interest of the general prosperity and advantage. Nearly all the recently delivered messages of the various State Governors devote more or less space to the consideration of the subject; Governor PALMER, of Illinois, and Governor WASHBURNE, of Wisconsin, taking the ground that the people are the absolute masters of every railway in those States. *There is, perhaps, a possibility that in their* natural anxiety concerning the vast powers exerted by these corporations, the States themselves may be led into certain extremes, but the fact that the question is attracting such general attention, in and out of Congress and the State Legislatures, of itself affords ground for hope that whatever reforms in railway legislation and management the public interests require will presently be brought to pass.

THE increasing success with which the murderer's plea of "insanity" has, during the past few years, been attended in the Courts of the United States, is at length beginning to arouse the whole country to an inquiry into the relations existing between juries in murder cases, and the law and society at large. A short time since we made some reference to a bill since passed by the Legislature of Indiana, providing that whenever an indicted person is found not guilty by reason of his temporary insanity, the Court shall sentence him to a lunatic asylum for a term of years proportionate to his crime. Similar bills have, within a few days, been introduced into the Legislatures of New York and Ohio, and we observe that in some other States the subject is beginning to attract very serious consideration. The same question directly concerns our own Commonwealth. Not longer ago than last Monday, according to the Philadelphia papers, there was discharged from the Eastern Penitentiary, after a brief residence, a prisoner who some time ago escaped conviction by putting in the "the insanity" plea. Under the existing law the Judge held himself bound to discharge the man, all the testimony taken in his case going to show that he was perfectly "sane" at present; one witness, a physician, significantly adding that he "never did consider him insane." Another murderer is, therefore, running at large in the State, after the commission of his crime and the success of his plea. In view of such practical commentaries as these, it would seem that the question is fast becoming one of pressing and vital importance for our own citizens as well as those of other States.

THE Supreme Court of Ohio recently made a decision which possesses considerable interest for the public generally, the point at issue being to what extent habits of intemperance make policies of life insurance void. The person insured died about eight months after the policy was taken out, *and it was proved* that at the time of effecting it, and thereafter until he died, he was addicted to habitual intemperance, from the effects of which his death resulted. The Court divided the drinking classes into three groups—those who drink sometimes and upon occasions as it were more by accident than otherwise, but in so exceptional a manner that no one can say they have any habit in regard to such use; those who acquire a constant appetite for intoxicating liquors and a regular habit of using them, so that the system is kept under the immediate influence of alcoholic stimulants; and those who, while remaining sober for a month, three or six months, or even a year at a time, and refusing to taste any intoxicating drink, then go upon a debauch of greater or less intensity, and lasting for a longer or a shorter period. These two latter classes were held to come within the prohibition of the policy, which stipulated that if the insured should die by reason of intemperance from the use of intoxicating liquors, the policy should be void and of no effect. In the case under reference the insured, ordinarily an efficient business man, belonged to that class whose constitutionally nervous appetite for alcoholic stimulants amounts to a disease, and whose excesses no earthly consideration or persuasion can arrest until prostration and sickness compel cessation. The Court, therefore, entered judgment for the company, reversing the decision of the Court below.

LESS ATTENTION than might have been expected has been given by the press to the result, reported a few days ago, of the visit of the United States ship Yantic to Zanzibar. Though relatively unimportant in a directly practical sense, the mission of the Yantic is yet full of interest, as it denotes the active participation of the American government in giving effect to those principles of humanity and freedom for which the American people have done and suffered more than any other people. The Sultan of Zanzibar received the officers of the Yantic with characteristic politeness, one trait of which was his request for a little time to consider the subject as to which they desired an answer. Having duly reflected, and also consulted his Vizier, His Majesty informed Captain WILSON that for thirty years no slaves had been exported with his knowledge from Zanzibar to Muscat, that in the abandonment of the trade he had followed the commands of his father, SEYD SEYD, and that, in so far as a clandestine commerce in slaves had been carried on through his dominions, Arabs alone were responsible. "But," said the Sultan in conclusion, "since the American people whom I love, desire that I shall make greater efforts for the suppression of this traffic, I promise to make such efforts, for it is my sincere wish that the slave trade shall cease."

This promise is precisely the effect which was expected from the American expedition, which was intended to prepare the way for the interposition of the English representative, who is authorized to aid the Sultan in carrying his promise into act. In spite of the Sultan's professed ignorance of the existence of the traffic, it is well known that the entire annual tribute paid by him to the Sultan of Muscat in accordance with a treaty guaranteed by Great Britain, has been derived from the trade in slaves. Let this tribute be abolished or furnished from another source, and the ruler of Zanzibar will have no very powerful motive for conniving at the trade, and Sir BARTLE FRERE, the English Commissioner, is prepared to deliver him from the temptation in whatever way may be found necessary. It is, however, expected that England will have to undertake the payment of a considerable portion of the tribute. This matter having been arranged, two or three English cruisers on the coast, will no doubt suffice, in the course of two or three years, completely to end that branch of the East African slave trade, one of the most atrocious forms of the business.

DEATH OF LOUIS NAPOLEON.

LOUIS NAPOLEON has filled so large a space in recent history, his principal actions are so familiarly known to all, and his character has been so exhaustively discussed on different occasions during his life-time, that even a word of comment on the announcement of his death seems almost superfluous. The impartial world's judgment concerning him is clearly defined and well understood, and it is too early even to conjecture what modification his reputation may be destined to undergo in consequence of posthumous revelation from political archives or the recollections of intimate friends. In a sense the French Emperor may be said to have been already dead for months, indeed ever since his ignominious fall on the field of Sedan, followed by captivity in Germany. Since that time he has exercised no positive or, at any rate, appreciable influence upon the affairs of Europe. Though in France his name has never ceased to be a bugbear, there is no reason to believe that the effect has been in any measure due to efforts on his part to recover his lost position. Such attempts have, no doubt, been made by zealous adherents with the encouragement of members of his family, but the ex-Emperor himself is reported, on good authority, to have resolved on his arrival in England, to resign the fortunes of his dynasty to the rule of the Bonaparte star and to the passions of the French people. He undoubtedly hoped to be some day restored, if he should live long enough to take advantage of the revolutionary crisis which he anticipated as certain to render him necessary to the peace and order of France. It is, however, probable from what is now known concerning the progress of the disease which resulted in his death, that he must long have regarded his own life as too uncertain to warrant much, if any, hope of ever reigning again.

Even the most earnest republican can hardly think, without some emotion, of the termination of so stormy and eventful a life. Born at Paris on the 20th of April, 1808, the Emperor NAPOLEON the First and the Empress MARIE LOUISE were sponsors at his baptism, and as a child he enjoyed the especial favor of the uncle, whom he has done so much to retain in the minds and mouths of men. On the first of June, 1815, when the great Emperor, setting out on his last campaign, embraced the young Prince for the last time, it was only by force that the boy could be kept from following or trying to follow him. In the affection or admiration thus early displayed may, no doubt, be found the key to the character and career of NAPOLEON the Third. In his first published work, the *Reveries Politiques*, which appeared in 1832, he declared that "the regeneration of France was possible only through a restoration of the Napoleonic empire with democratic institutions." The absurdity of the combination may or may not have been perceived by him; but at any rate the theory was constantly the subject of his discourse, and was repeated in successive publications, until a considerable portion of the French people were indoctrinated with the notion, and the author by an immense majority of votes was placed in a position which enabled him, if he pleased, at least to attempt to translate his thought into action. How much he was influenced by genuine enthusiasm for the good of France, and how much by vulgar ambition and the spirit of intrigue, in his prolonged pursuit of power, it is impossible to say with confidence. In one thing the world is agreed that either through his own impulse or the instigation of his friends, he finally betrayed the liberties of the nation, and committed some of the most atrocious crimes in all history. And yet under his rule, France for many years grew ever greater and greater, and at the conclusion of the Crimean war by the treaty of Paris, March 30, 1856, it was unquestionably the greatest power in Europe, whose favor was assiduously courted by the rulers of other States. At that time and for some while before and after, NAPOLEON by a word or a frown could almost shake the world. His death then would have been an event of immense importance; his death yesterday, though important to France as it weakens the Napoleonists and strengthens their enemies, caused as little real commotion elsewhere as the death of any other man. "Such are the vicissitudes of things."

PENNSYLVANIA.

There is a disposition among some Pennsylvanians to regard their State as slow and behind the times, with antiquated institutions and comparing unfavorably, generally, with her sister States.

This feeling comes, mainly, from an over-indulgence in the spirit of fault-finding, and from an inclination to look upon what other people possess as superior to what we possess ourselves.

The real facts, however, warrant a different conclusion. Pennsylvania is eminently a State to be proud of. Its steady growth, its prosperity, and its wealth of resources, are things to be admired, and the institutions under which it is steadily advancing into the front rank among the States, challenge the approval of all who look into them. There is nothing about our noble old State of which any one need feel ashamed.

Governor DIX, in his inaugural message to the Legislature of New York, called attention to the fact that that State, so long in the van, was dropping behind and would soon be overtaken by Pennsylvania. While New York increased 13 per cent. in population from 1860 to 1870, Pennsylvania increased 25 per cent.; and the growth of the latter in every other respect fully kept pace with this increase in population.

At this rate of increase it cannot be long before Pennsylvania becomes the first, instead of the second, State in the Union. Its march forward to that position has met with no check, as yet; and the day is soon to dawn when it will be the EMPIRE as well as the KEYSTONE State.

The next ten years will probably witness the entire extinction of our State debt, and with it will go the taxes now levied on corporations and productive industry. With that point attained, no State will be able to present so many inducements to capitalists as Pennsylvania. Already it is free from any State tax on real estate; and nearly every other form of taxation for State purposes must gradually lessen and disappear.

In other respects, the point of comparison is not against us. Our public institutions are fully up with those of other States. Our Insane Asylums, Penitentiaries, Asylums for the deaf, dumb, blind and idiotic, are as good as those of any other Commonwealth. Our common school system was the first established and has not yet been excelled; and Pennsylvania almost alone among her sisters has taken parental care of the soldiers' orphans within her bounds. Our railway system is known and admired throughout the Union, and its steady extension is an evidence, at once, to the public and private spirit of the people of the State.

Our judicial system lacks somewhat in force; but, although not numerically as strong as it should be, it is, in all other respects, admirable and effective. The decisions of our courts are quoted frequently and authoritatively, not merely in other States, but in England; and the finger of suspicion and distrust has never yet been laid upon any of our judges. Our judicial system may be rendered more effective by increasing its force; but any judicial change in it must be for the worse.

If, notwithstanding all these advantages, we have been reproached with the evils that grow out of special legislation, we share that reproach with nearly every other State in the Union. We do not stand alone, there; and our Constitutional Convention will, we trust, remove *that* cause of complaint.

Altogether, we are sincerely proud of our good old Commonwealth. A State that steadily grows and prospers, and goes ahead of her competitors can hardly be said to be badly governed or wrongly organized. Long may she continue to go forward in the path of success; and happy will she be when every son of hers shall learn to feel the proper pride in her prosperity and the proper spirit in maintaining her good name.

THE CREDIT MOBILIER.

We see nothing very alarming in the developments made before the Congressional Committee appointed to investigate the Credit Mobilier case; but we confess to being unable to find anything in them of which any one should be particularly proud.

The "Credit Mobilier" was not, in itself, a very creditable organization. It was an organized scheme to make money out of the building of the Pacific Road; and it does not appear to have been over nice in its modes of action.

But the scandalous allegations of McCOMB, made during the late Presidential canvass for political effect, which this committee was appointed to investigate, to the effect that Speaker BLAINE, Vice President COLFAX, Senator CONKLING, and quite a number of Congressmen, had been bribed by AMES, of Massachusetts, with gifts of stock in the "Credit Mobilier" have not been established. That much is now clear; and McCOMB appears to have drawn largely upon his imagination for his facts.

The committee was raised specially at the instance of Speaker BLAINE, and the evidence has conclusively proved that *he* had no connection with the concern. Senator CONKLING also comes off honorably, there being no evidence against him, and the same is true of Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, who was included in the crimination.

Mr. COLFAX was offered some of the stock as an investment, and paid $500 on it, but afterwards became dissatisfied, sunk his investment, and never received any stock or dividends. The sum of $2,000 was also similarly invested for Mrs. HENRY WILSON, but her husband not liking the look of things, the money was refunded. DAWES invested $1,000 in it, but afterwards withdrew. Mr. SCOFIELD invested a like sum, but soon afterwards returned the shares. Efforts were made to induce Judge KELLEY and Mr. BOUTWELL to buy, but they refused. The same seems true as to Senators FOWLER, of Tennessee, and GRIMES, of Iowa. As to all these men, who were included in the charges made by McCOMB, the evidence seems plainly to warrant a verdict of honorable acquittal. The remaining names that would seem as yet to be implicated are few in number, and we need not now refer to them.

It is deeply to be regretted, however, that any Member of Congress should ever have permitted himself to become involved in the schemes of the money makers who conducted this concern. The simple fact of offering stock in such a corporation to members of Congress should, of itself, have excited suspicion. If it was a good investment, and offered simply as such, they might have known it would not have been offered to *them*. The market for good investments is on 'Change, and not on the floors of Congress. It is to capitalists, and not to Congressmen, that such things are offered; and therefore, we say, the mere fact that this stock was hawked about and tendered to influential Senators and Representatives was enough, of itself, to have awakened suspicion that it was tendered *not* merely as an investment, but as a consideration for legislative support.

While we are glad, therefore, to see the investigation acquitting such men as BLAINE, COLFAX, CONKLING, GARFIELD, SCOFIELD, KELLEY and BOUTWELL, we are sorry that there should have been any occasion whatever for the scandal, or that there ever should have been an organization such as the "Credit Mobilier" has proved itself to be.

THE New York *Sun* is evidently of opinion that error and falsehood, persistently maintained, will at length grow to be received as gospel truth. And so, by a certain class, they unquestionably will; indeed, the *Sun* itself is said to be not altogether destitute of public influence and authority. In the course of some recent observations concerning Secretary FRELINGHUYSEN's bill to secure a more efficient and honest administration of Indian affairs, we said that, while the reforms introduced by the President at the beginning of his administration had undoubtedly put a stop to much of the previously existing corruption, there was plenty of room left for still further improvement. Wherefore that paper mockingly remarks that it presumes our reference to the "reforms" in question relate "to the fact that the dangerous and warlike Teton Sioux of the District of Columbia have only drawn $300,000 of the last appropriation of half a million;" this being a repetition of the stale and exploded charge that the Teton Sioux have no existence except in the imagination of the Indian Department, and that Congress has been making annual appropriations for the benefit of a mythical tribe. If, however, the editor of the *Sun* will take the trouble to make himself acquainted with the Indian history of the continent—(which, considering that he is the joint compiler of a standard encyclopedia that, among other things, professes to give an account of the Sioux tribe, we really think he ought at once to do)—he will find that the Sioux Indians were formerly divided into two portions, according to the side of the river on which they lived. Thus, those south and west of the river were called Tetons, and those north and east of the river were called Santees. These designations were made by the original French voyagers. LEWIS and CLARK, in their report of the exploration of that region, early in this century, speak of them as a most warlike and implacable people. IRVING, in "Astoria," some twenty years later, speaks of them in the same way. DRAKE, in his "Book of Indians," 1841, alludes to them as the worst of all the Sioux. SCHOOLCRAFT, in his report of 1857, also makes reference to them. While, through intermarriage and other causes, the original division into Tetons and Santees has not for some time been recognized, the fact still remains that the tribe or band to whom the designation of "Teton" is applied, have a local habitation as well as a name; so that, whether any portion of the money appropriation has been misapplied or not, the scoffing incredibility of the *Sun* merely goes to show that it is a densely opaque body, instead of the luminous and revealing organ which it boasts of being.

AN ALLEGORY.

Earnest controversy has been going on in France for some time—a controversy often renewed during the last half century—concerning the relative merits of priestly and lay or secular instruction in schools. A French paper lately gave an account of a peculiar moral or religio-moral map or chart which has long been used by the clergy in Brittany for the purpose of instructing young girls especially in morality and religion. We cannot reproduce this map or chart, which the French journalist thinks very objectionable, but we can give a translation of the letter press description by which the strange production is accompanied:

"THE PENINSULA OF PERFECTION.

"The Peninsula of Perfection is situated on the east of the Continent of the World, to which it is united by the Isthmus of Beneficent Charity. It is bathed on the north and east by the vast ocean of Divine Love, and on the south by the sea of Self-Contempt. The Cape of Perseverance is found at the southern point, the Cape of Holy Distrust at the north, and in the northeast the Cape of Mortification. The principal rivers are: 1—that of the Divine Consolations, which takes its source at the foot of the Mountain of Generosity, waters the City of Happiness, and empties into the Divine Love; 2—the River of Peace, which issues from the mountains of Resignation to the will of God, and empties into the sea of Self-Contempt. The regions would be inaccessible if travelers after having coasted the precipitous rocks of Fear, Troubles, Scruples and Regrets, did not at length find the Gulf of Confidence, and did not cast anchor in the harbor of Divine Love. The commerce is very flourishing; into the neighboring continent they export zeal for the salvation of souls, compassion, love for one's neighbor, pardon of injuries; and in exchange they receive anxieties and crosses, from which the inhabitants know how to derive a great price, or rather great advantage. The soil is very fertile, and produces all virtues. After twenty years the perfect model of gentleness, Saint François de Sales, made himself master of the country. Through his cares Charity, and her two Prime Ministers, Interior Calm and Humility, established their residence in the new city, situated on the holy hill of Abnegation."

Having been so specific, the allegorist, as the journalist remarks, might as well have gone a little farther, and set up a railroad, with regular trains, for the accommodation of travelers.

THE St. Louis *Republican* for January 1st has a special feature in the shape of a statistical table of the entire steam tonnage of the United States, which has never been published before, showing the number of steam vessels and their tonnage owned within the several customs districts and ports of the country. The aggregates of these are:

	No. of vessels.	Tonnage.
Atlantic and Gulf coasts	1,672	604,518
Northern lakes	682	149,467
Pacific coast	196	60,856
Western rivers	1,017	272,794
Total	3,567	1,087,637

SAN DIEGO, about four hundred miles south of San Francisco, has one of the best harbors on the Pacific coast, where good harbors are remarkably scarce. The city is rapidly increasing in business and population, and new and substantial buildings are going up in every direction. It is to be the terminus of the Texas (Southern) Pacific Railroad, and it is altogether probable that the new railroad system of Mexico will center there. It is predicted that within ten years San Diego will occupy a commercial position second in importance only to San Francisco.

IT is gratifying to be able to say that the alarming reports lately in circulation concerning the health of the Rev. Dr. ELLIOTT, of Allegheny, are incorrect. Dr. ELLIOTT was quite ill a month or five weeks ago, but he has been for some time growing gradually better, and at present his health is so nearly restored that his condition causes no anxiety to his friends.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

To what base uses may we come at last! The Old South Church in Boston is now used as a stable, and no denizen of the Hub has yet growled thereat.

A lady in Bedford, England, asseverates that she has cured many persons afflicted with chills by administering to them "spiders made into pills with flour and water."

Singularly bad luck attended the bearers of a letter recently received by a Boston woman. The young man who took it to the postoffice fell and broke his ankle, and the gentleman taking it to the lady at Boston fell and broke his leg in two places. And yet the letter was not ill-leg-ible when the lady received it.

The subject of increasing the salaries of government employees is discussed with a great deal of interest in Washington. The average remuneration of clerks in the departments is about $1,300 per year, and at the lowest calculation it costs an economical family of six persons not much less than $1,600 to live in the plainest style.

There was good skating on the Arkansas river, at Pine Bluff, the day after Christmas, and the oldest inhabitant never saw the like before.

The beet sugar factory at Freeport, Ill., has now been in operation two months and is turning out a good grade of refined sugar. It is run twenty-four hours per day, working up sixty-five tons of beets, and employing one hundred and sixty men. It is claimed that at the rate paid at the factory the beet crop has paid $50 per acre to growers.

A company has been formed with $300,000 capital to work the Little Missouri coal mines near Clayton, Brown county. The coal is easily mined, the vein being near the surface and nearly three feet in thickness. In quality it is pronounced equal to the best Illinois coal. The company claim that they can deliver coal at Quincy at nine cents per bushel.

A seemingly practical suggestionble is made, that a fire-alarm communicating with the office could be placed in each room of a hotel, by which the guests could be simultaneously aroused. The plan is worthy of a trial at least.

At the burial of a female spiritualist in Baltimore, last week, a nephew of the deceased delivered an address, contending that although now lying in her coffin, she was still hovering over the audience. He argued that his aunt was not dead, but was encamped between earth and eternity. He ridiculed the idea of death, and contended that all who died in the faith of spiritualism only left the earthly tenement of clay to confer benefits on those left behind.

It is said that Germans rarely commit suicide in their native land; yet in New York city, last year, fully forty per cent. of the cases of self-destruction were among Germans. The same ratio, it is said, will hold good in other places having a larger German population.

Fifty-five millions of shares of stock, averaging in value seventy dollars per share, changed hands at the New York Stock Exchange last year. The total aggregate of the sales was something more than $3,850,000,000.

A careless nurse in Holyoke, Mass., administered a dose of aqua ammonia to a young child in mistake for castor oil, and the babe died in a few hours, its throat and lungs having been burned to a crisp by the liquid.

The school inspectors of some of the wards in New York report that there is danger of explosions in many of the school houses, owing to the fact that the engineers employed by the city to take charge of the heaters neglect their duty, and trust to ignorant and accommodating janitors to look after them. It is also stated that fifteen of the school buildings are not provided with fire escapes.

A wild animal, supposed to be a California lion, has for some months past been roving about in the vicinity of St. Joseph, Mo., eating sheep and killing such dogs as had the temerity to attack it. A hunting party of thirty men and boys was organized last week, and went in search of his lionine majesty. He was found and killed, and proved to be a full-sized African lion, which had escaped from a traveling menagerie.

The New York *Metropolitan Record*, started some twenty years ago as the official organ of the late Archbishop Hughes, has ceased to exist. During the war it degenerated into an ultra rebel mouth-piece, and eventually found a lower depth as a devoted organ of the Tammany ring.

No better evidence can be found of the fact that the American people are long-suffering and of forgiving disposition, than the statement that among all the persons who met death at the hands of their fellows last year, there was only one life insurance solicitor.

A machine is now in operation in Philadelphia, which turns out three thousand complete paper match boxes per hour.

The Postmaster General has awarded a contract for carrying mails to Europe to the new Philadelphia International Steamship Company. The compensation is $150,000 per annum.

A bill has been introduced in the Missouri Legislature which makes it a misdemeanor for any person to give a railroad pass to any member of the Legislature, judge, or State or county officer, the receiver of the same to be liable to punishment by fine on conviction.

A singular vegetable phenomenon was discovered during recent explorations in Arabia. It is called the laughing plant, from the effect produced by the seeds. When they are pulverized and eaten in small quantities, the person eating them will soon begin to laugh loudly, then to sing, dance, and do all manner of absurd things. This lasts for an hour, after which he goes to sleep, and having slept another hour, wakes up utterly unconscious of what has occurred.

The alumni of Princeton College, resident in Washington, among whom is Secretary of War Belknap, are making preliminary arrangements for a banquet and reception to be given at Washington in the course of a week or two, to which distinguished Princeton alumni from various parts of the country will be invited.

Will it ever grie ve the Southern hidalgos to reflect, as they contemplate the statue of Gen Lee, now in course of construction, that the darling effigy was carved from Vermont marble?

According to the *Shoe and Leather Reporter*, there is only one tannery in the country making a specialty of alligator hides. It is situated in New England, and by all accounts is exceedingly prosperous.

The Building Inspectors of New York have been examining the hotels of that city, and report that there is grave dangers to the guests, from fire, in many of them. A similar system of reports will be made concerning the factories, tenement houses and other large buildings.

The death rate in Philadelphia last year was twenty-nine to every 1,000 inhabitants. But for the dirty streets, the morality would no doubt be much lighter.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company came very near to a full stop in the search after a name for their new steamer. They christened her the *Colon*.

The Dayton *Journal* thinks Watterson must have omitted his Saturday night game of draw-poker, because Monday's *Louisville Courier-Journal* contained a three-column editorial item on Alexander H. Stephens.

A workman in a Chicago foundry, who was engaged in shoveling scrap iron into a furnace, had just completed his task, when an explosion was heard, and he fell over, his arm pierced by a bullet. It appears that among the scraps of old iron was a rusty pistol, which contained a charge, and on becoming heated, it exploded and narrowly missed the poor man's head.

A recent official investigation into the condition of the people of Ireland has disclosed a decrease of 134,915 acres in the extent of land under cultivation in 1872, as compared with 1871. The decrease of acres sown in cereals is 33,361 acres. Emigration is on the increase, and the labor of the country is compelled to abandon it.

The census report shows that while most of the wealth of the country is centered in the line from Boston and Baltimore to Kansas and Wisconsin, the bulk of illiteracy is below that line. A line from Maine to Iowa, reaching south to New York city and Middle Illinois, shows advanced education in those regions, but in all regions where large numbers of colored persons are found the exact opposite effect is noticed.

That the rigor of the winter in Alabama has increased is a fact that is attested by all the early settlers now on the stage of life. In the early settlement of the State corn was always planted in February and cotton in March without any apprehension of either being nipped by frost. Not only was the rigor of the winter less than it is now but late frosts were unknown. Snows have also become much heavier, as well as more frequent, of late years.

The Senate of Virginia has agreed to a resolution inquiring into the expediency of amending the code so as to allow any person who has been tried and fully acquitted of a criminal charge by any court in the State, a reasonable allowance in money for the expense incurred by him or her in their defense.

DURING the year 1872 the total receipts from the Girard estate in Philadelphia amounted to $654,547 42, and the expenditures to $679,810, of which $191,060 80 were expended for the College. On the 1st of January, 1872, there was a balance on hand of $49,294 14, leaving a present surplus of $24,031 56.

AUDACITY OF CRIME.

Love and Murder in Naples.

A Rejected Suitor Shoots the Lady of His Choice, and then Commits Suicide.

[From the London Daily Telegraph.]

Some years ago an English lady of respectable family and striking beauty, accompanied a friend on a visit to Naples. She did not return with that friend; for an Italian, of the name of Schiassi, succeeded in winning her affections. Three daughters were born of the marriage, all more or less inheriting their mother's beauty. Madame Schiassi, having in course of time become a widow, married again, a man by the name of Douglas, of doubtful nationality, who lately deserted her. Madame Schiassi-Douglas owned the house on the Riviera di Chiaia, well known as the Pension Anglaise, and here, with her three daughters, she resided.

Toward the end of August last a certain Mr. Gordon, an Englishman born in India, who had lately held some position in the Indian civil service, came to Naples for his health. He was a widower, with one son, who fortunately left for India a short time ago. Mr. Gordon, who was but moderately endowed with this world's goods, took up his quarters at the Pension Anglaise, and before long he showed a decided partiality for the society of the Misses Schiassi. No doubt the intimacy which arose between him and the family was facilitated by the fact that at the season when he came to the Pension there were but few strangers there except himself. However, he certainly went out frequently driving and walking with the sisters, and it was not very long before he showed a decided preference for Ada—a beautiful blonde with auburn hair, who was much admired by all the frequenters of the gardens in the Villa Reale. At last Mr. Gordon formally proposed for the hand of Ada, but the mother refused him on the ground that her daughter was already engaged to a young Italian gentleman in Naples. Directly the attentions of Mr. Gordon became marked, Ada seems to have repulsed them, and on his continuing to press his suit, after the distinct refusal which he had received from both mother and daughter, she endeavored as much as possible to avoid his society. So persistent, however, was Gordon in his attentions, that Madame Schiassi-Douglas had no choice but to ask him to find some other apartments. This last rebuff seems to have enraged him, and on the morning of Tuesday last—his final day in the Pension Anglaise—he was resolved to have one more interview with Ada, and to endeavor to reverse the sentence against him. On the previous day he appears to have raised what money he could, as if with the view to an elopement; it is said that he even pledged his watch. Be that as it may, although it was known that of late he had been somewhat pressed for money, on this day he had in his possession a considerable sum.

Ada was walking with one of her sisters, as was their custom, in the gardens of the Villa Reale, about a quarter before eleven o'clock in the morning, when Mr. Gordon came up to them. He made a strong appeal to Ada to elope with him at once and defy her mother's opposition. She gave him clearly to understand that it was not on account of her mother's refusing her consent to their union that she could not tolerate his addresses. Her hand and heart, she said, were both engaged to another, and she begged him to cease all attempts to force his company on her. Irritated by Ada's calm but firm rejection of all his offers, he turned sharply on her sister, and accused her of playing the spy in her home and of having set her mother against him. Without any bitterness, the sister denied this charge, while Ada assured him that her sister never interfered in her affairs at all. Gordon, however, persisted in abusing the sister; then suddenly, before anyone of the bystanders could stop him, he drew a revolver from his pocket and fired two shots, the first at the sister, which fortunately missed her, just grazing her right cheek; the other at Ada, with fatal effect, the ball passing completely through her body in a transverse direction, entering on the left side of the back and coming out under the right breast. Directly he saw his unhappy victim fall he turned his pistol on himself, first inflicting a severe wound below the waist, after which he exclaimed, "I am still alive, and, with desperate resolution, fired the fourth barrel into his mouth, and fell dead instantly. It seems incredible that this horrible and deliberate tragedy could be perpetrated at such an hour and in such a place; but those who witnessed it assert that the four shots were fired in such quick succession as to render it altogether impossible for anybody to interfere. One of the bystanders was an Italian gentleman of undoubted courage, and had it been possible to save the life either of the murdered girl or of her assassin he would have done so. The awful scene took place, be it remembered, before eleven o'clock on a fine sun-shiny morning, when the gardens, if not so full as they are in the afternoon, are still never empty. This is not the first instance in which the very audacity of a crime has secured its success. It is plain that Ada was endeavoring to escape when the fatal ball struck her. The other sister had just time to move her head on one side or she, too, would have been killed.

No report of the inquiry which corresponds to our inquest has yet been published, but I have been informed that Gordon's head was cut off by order of the authorities, for the purpose of ascertaining the exact course of the bullet. His body was buried without any funeral ceremony, while that of his victim received the last rites of the Catholic Church, with every mark of profound sympathy from a large crowd. All the three sisters were well known by sight, as their beauty was of a type somewhat rare here; the unhappy girl who came to such a terrible end was the admiration of all *habitues* of the one promenade of Naples. It is impossible to describe the consternation produced by this tragedy. Since the well-known fatal affair of the Prince T., more than a year ago, nothing has created so much sensation in Naples as this desperate crime. It may surprise those Englishmen who are under the impression that crimes of violence are disgracefully frequent in Naples that this is the only deliberate murder which has taken place here for fourteen months, and in the present case the murderer is certainly not an Italian or a Neapolitan.

Singular Mortality in a Family.

The Rev. Dr. Amasa Converse, editor of the Louisville (Ky.) and Richmond (Va.) *Christian Observer*, and formerly of Philadelphia, died at Louisville, on the 9th December last, after a four days' illness. The intelligence of his death reached a relative of his, in this city, on the 10th, and she communicated it by letter to another relative, Governor Converse, of Vermont, then at Woodstock, in that State, on the same day. The letter reached him on the 13th, on which day his wife, who was standing by his side, after reading the letter, suddenly fell dead on the floor, no previous intimation of disease having been given. The Governor's niece, Miss Luna E. Edson, who had lived for many years in his house, was absent at the time, being on a visit at Burlington, Vt. A telegraphic dispatch was sent to the lady whom she was visiting, so that the news might be broken to her gently; but, although this was done in the kindest manner, the young lady was so overcome by the shock that she became unable to swallow anything or to sleep. She could not start for Woodstock that evening, as the last train had departed; but next morning the lady escorted Miss Edson, by rail, to Woodstock, the latter taking a violent chill on the road. Miss Edson, on her arrival at her uncle's, was just able to kiss the lifeless features of her aunt and retire to bed, where she lay, gradually sinking, until the 27th December, when she died. Her mother, who was sister to Mrs. Converse, and had long lived with her, worn out with watching and grief, thereupon took to her bed, and died on the 1st January. And thus Governor Converse, who is universally beloved and respected, has been bereaved of his entire family. He has no children. He was elected Governor of Vermont by a Republican majority of 20,000.

An Exceptional Boston Thief.

The fund of incidents of the fire is not by any means exhausted, and new and interesting stories are told daily. The *Bulletin* tells of a merchant who was busy collecting together a few valuables to carry away in his arm, when a rough-looking fellow came up with a large wagon, and wished to know if he didn't wish to hire him for a load. The merchant jumped at the offer and loaded the wagon, only to be informed after the man had gone that he was a notorious thief. Sure enough the next morning the goods were not where he ordered them to be left, and he gave them up for lost. Two days afterward, however, he was surprised by the carter's appearance, who apologized for not coming before by his inability to find the merchant, and, handing him a key, told him his load of goods was stored in the room of a hotel, where he would find them. He told the man what he had been told, and was still further astonished when the man reminded him that his good judgment when serving on a jury had prevented his conviction, in spite of his bad reputation, of a crime which he had not committed, and added: "I've been trying to get even with you for more than two years, and never got a chance till last night, when I borrowed a horse and cart, and took your goods out of the fire. There's the key, and there's nothing to pay."

Iron Manufacture in Kentucky.

The Louisville *Commercial* states that the Adrie furnace, in Muhlenburg county, Ky., will shortly be put into operation, Gen. Buell having gained his suit in regard to the lease of the property, and formed a strong company of Eastern capitalists to operate the mines and works. The furnace was started just prior to the breaking out of the war, which compelled a suspension of operations, and but little ore was ever taken out. The engine on the place is a magnificent one, and has been kept in perfect order ever since it was put up. Nearly half a million dollars were expended in establishing these works. The ore is of a very fine quality and exists in great quantities, and limitless beds of coal exist in the vicinity. The new company will soon proceed to develop this great wealth.

AN Englishman has written a book, in which he argues that but three things are needed to bring about the millennium—the three things being the perfection of certain inventions bound to be consummated at no distant day. These are, first, a motive power which will do all the work of steam but require no fuel; second, aerial navigation, by which distance, national boundaries and natural barriers will be obliterated, and the world become one nation; and, third, chemical food, to be evolved in the laboratory without the employment of animal or vegetable tissues, and at so small an expense that want will be unheard of. The writer should have devoted his time to seeking after these great secrets, instead of scribbling about them.

A VERITABLE GHOST.

Singular Story from Newburyport, Mass.

A Ghost with White Hair and Blue Eyes Haunts a School House.

[From the Merrimack Valley Visitor.]

In Newburyport we have a school house that the school committee have been forced to advertise as closed to visitors, because curious crowds waited within and without to see the mysterious form of a ghost boy, who has been trotting around there for more than a year, seen frequently by the teacher—who is not a Spiritualist—and by most of the whole fifty pupils, who are too young (primary scholars) to mystify and deceive the people.

The school house is on Charles street, a one story building, that would be the last place in town for a spirit from any happy abode to wish to renew its childhood in. There is an entry to the building, where is a flight of stairs to the attic, and a window looking into the school room. The teacher's desk brought her back to that window, where the pupils told her a strange boy was playing his tricks, sometimes putting his head up to the glass and looking in. They described him, and when seen he has always been the same in dress and appearance. To verify statements she changed her seat to face the window; and by and by the face appeared—the Jack Frost upon the window pane. Not doubting but it was really a boy, she took her "ruler"—the emblem of her authority—and made for the entry, and there she found him standing quietly in the corner—one of the prettiest faces she had ever seen, with a sweet smile on his beautiful lips, and needing a kiss more than a blow. His body, dressed in neat white clothes, bore the appearance of one just passed his first decade of years. His hair was almost white—a little tow-head; his face was as pale as death, and his eyes a sweet blue. His face was older than his years, and he had the appearance of wisdom beyond his years. She advanced to him, and he dodged to the attic stairs. She followed—is now near enough to take hold of him—reached for him but he is not there. He seemed to sink through the stairs, and where she would grasp his person her hand struck the floor. He was gone.

Now we have a veritable ghost—what is to be done? The police thought they could capture him. They arrested a lad as the author of all this commotion—the town through; and he had his choice to confess or take his chance for the reform school. It was not only the old witchcraft, but the old test. "Throw her into the river," said they of olden times, "and we shall find out whether or not she be a witch. If she is innocent, she will drown; if she swims, we'll hang her." The boy partially confessed; but he was not punished, because his teacher and all the pupils and his parents knew that he was not the strange boy that looked in at the window; and the face continued to re-appear when he was away.

Next a carpenter was sent to nail up the passage to the attic; but "if love laughs at locks" much more do ghosts. The little tow-head even made more noise than before. He turned the attic into a carpenter's shop, where he, too, sawed, and pounded and nailed; and as if to demonstrate the futility of human force to shut him out, he put his head down through the ventilator and took a survey of the school. Some of the children have been frightened, and one day one of them fainted; but few of them are excited about it. The teacher has spoken to him, and he only laughed from his happy face. The children looked at him, whom not one of them ever saw before, and he returns their glances with love in his soft and mild eyes, but as yet he has not told us who he is, whence he came or what his mission. This comes nearest to a real ghost—a daylight ghost—of anything we have had in this city for years.

Flora of the Yellowstone.

Mr. Vasey, botanist of the Department of Agriculture, Mr. Colter, botanist of Hayden's Yellowstone Expedition, are engaged in classifying and distributing the botanical collection made in the Yellowstone National Park and its environs last summer.

There are 1,200 species of flora indigenous to the territory embraced within the limits of the park. The woody fibers are chiefly pines and firs. The pines are of three varieties—the red pine, and two short, rough species, which attain a height of from twenty to thirty feet, which is about the length of their Latin names, the only ones of which they are now in possession.

There are the specimens of spruce commonly called "white pine" and "swamp pine," and the balsam and white spruce or silver fir. The latter is a most beautiful tree. When at full maturity its lower branches, which sweep the ground, spread out over a disk some twenty-five feet in diameter, forming the base of a symmetrical cone, which rises not unfrequently to a height of one hundred and twenty feet.

Beside these there are a few cedars and poplars, and several inferior specimens more like large bushes, but which, through courtesy, are brevetted trees.

The tree line on the Tetons is at about the usual altitude, 11,000 feet, but on Mount Hayden it is much higher. This peak is 14,000 feet above the level of the sea, and vegetation is luxuriant until within about 300 feet of the top, where it stops abruptly at the base of a cone of granite that caps the mountain, and is so steep and smooth that even snow can not effect a lodgment upon its sides.

Grasses in great variety and abundance, and of the finest quality for grazing, cover the mountain sides to a great height, and hither in summer flock by thousands elk, deer, and other herbivorous animals, to browse upon the broad, luxurious pastures.

The floral display is remarkably abundant, varied, and brilliant, far surpassing in beauty the famed prairies of the Western States. Primroses, columbines, larkspurs, monkshood, faxgloves, and a thousand other flowers, some familiar, others rare, cover the earth with brightness, and fill the air with fragrance.

Asking a Little Too Much.

Gen J. H. Baker, Commissioner of Pensions, has endorsed an application from one of his clerks for a month's leave to prepare himself for a medical examination, as follows: "The effort of Mr. ———, and others in the employ of this bureau, to avail themselves of the facilities the city affords for culture and the pursuit of the learned professions, is highly commendable. But the government employs and pays these gentlemen for clerical service because their services are necessary to the conduct of public business. The condition of the public work of this bureau will not justify me in granting leaves of absence for the purpose indicated, and I seriously doubt whether any public officer would be justified in bearing upon the rolls persons under government employ while prosecuting studies solely for personal ends. This remark refers only to the time embraced in the regular office hours. The time before 9 A. M. and after 3 P. M. of each day, affords so large a margin for the industrious student that the mere pittance of six hours given to the government is but a bagatelle in the way of a young man of energy and ambition. The request is therefore respectfully declined."

A New Tribe.

A California paper describes the discovery of three villages of Zuni Indians, supposed to be the survivors of the ancient Aztecs. They dwell on the great trail from Fort Mohave, on the Colorado, to Albuquerque, on the Rio Grande, and are about a day's journey from the diamond field. They number about 6,000, and are very different from other tribes, being in looks, bearing and pride of dress a manifestly superior race. The women are comely and modest in dress, their houses are clean and their cooking good. Certain kinds of cloth are made by them. These people have fields of corn, wheat and vegetables, flocks of sheep and goats, and they keep all the domestic animals. They are friendly to the whites, never fight aggressively, but are stubborn in defense. Their houses are of stone, three stories high, and built in terrace form. They worship the Great Spirit, and believe He dwells in the sun.

A Substitute for Vaccination.

A theory, which is not altogether a new one, has recently been revived publicly by Dr. D. S. Woodworth, of Fort Wayne, one of the oldest and most eminent physicians of Indiana. In a letter to the *American Practitioner*, he says that for thirty-four years he has held to the plan of pustulation by tartar-emetic as fully as good a preventive of small-pox as perfect vaccination. He adds that the fact is familiar to physicians that there is an almost exact resemblance between tartar-emetic pustules and vaccina, not only at their full development, but during the successive stages. He asks the question, why this artificial pustulation may not be "just as good a preventive as vaccination, since the same process has been gone through with, and the same molecular changes?" and suggests that experiments be made in hospitals to prove this theory.

The Report on Immigration.

The Chief of the United States Bureau of Statistics announces that the German and French editions of his Report on Immigration are now ready, and will be forwarded at an early day to Hamburg, Bremen, Antwerp, Havre, and Trieste, for distribution in Germany Austria, France, Switzerland, and Belgium. A copy will be sent to any address in either of the above countries, on the receipt of twelve (12) cents, in postage stamps, for the German, or eighteen (18) cents for the French edition. Address, "(Official business, free,) Bureau of Statistics, Washington, D. C."

ST. LOUIS appears to be upon the threshold of a new and more prosperous era. The great bridge across the Mississippi at that point will, when completed, draw wealth and population. Efforts are making to secure Southern trade which New Orleans must feel. Opposite Columbus, Kentucky, at Belemont, Missouri, where the Iron Mountain Road strikes the river, it is proposed to build a railroad bridge over the Mississippi. A bill is prepared to present to the Missouri Legislature, and a similar one in readiness to present to the Kentucky Legislature, for the necessary powers; and the energy with which the project is inaugurated promises success. This will give St. Louis direct river communication with the central South, the results of which need not be named. No more important enterprise for the prosperity of that city was ever projected, and if her citizens do not energetically seize upon it, they will deservedly see the wealth once in their grasp filling other coffers.

THERE are twenty-six furnaces in Maryland, of which twenty were in blast the past year. From the details it is shown that the production in the aggregate amounts to 54,000 tons; differing but little from the census returns of 1870, which was 54,204 tons. Of Scotch, the imports, direct and indirect, for the year were 6,531 tons.

A REMARKABLE PROPHECY.

"America---Its Past, Present and Future."

What a Massachusetts Prophet Predicted One Hundred and Sixteen Years Ago.

[From the Richmond (Va.) State Journal.]

We recently had before us a copy of an old almanac, printed in Boston in 1758, entitled "An Astronomical Diary, by Nathaniel Ames," which contained an interesting and most remarkable article on "America—its Past, Present and Future," portions of which were copied at the time of perusal, and now transfer to our columns as singularly prophetic of our times. We have no means of knowing who the writer of the article was, except that it is apparently the production of the author of the Astronomical Diary, who seems to have accompanied this edition of his work with many acute and ingenious observations upon the political and other topics of the day.

Unless our recollection be at fault the author of this old almanac was Dr. Nathaniel Ames, of Dedham, Mass., the father of Fisher Ames, the most eminent and deservedly distinguished man of his times. This Dr. Ames was a man of remarkable acuteness and wit, and is said to have added to great professional skill a superior knowledge of national philosophy, astronomy and mathematics. He died as early as 1764, while Fisher, his youngest son, was still in his infancy.

The article must have been written in 1757, when the whole country west of the Appalachian chain of mountains was in the hands of the French. In fact, at that time, their line of fortifications was complete from Nova Scotia to the Ohio river, so that the whole of that vast region over which the imagination of the writer took its prophetic sweep was to become a bloody field of contest before the bright visions of his soul could be realized. But his mind seems not to have shrunk from the struggle, or to have indulged in any fearful forebodings as to the result that was about to follow. In writing under the head of the "Present of North America," he says: "At this time two mighty kings contend for this inestimable prize," (referring to the "Garden of the World,") as he calls the country lying west of the Appalachian mountains). "Their respective claims are to be measured by the length of their swords." Further on, under the same head, in speaking of the numerical strength and division of the colonies, he says: "But our numbers will avail nothing until the colonies are united; for, whilst divided, the strength of the inhabitants is broken, like the petty kingdoms of Africa. If we do not join hand in hand in the common cause against our exulting foes (those who have established their extensive cordon of military posts), but fall to disputing among ourselves, it may really happen as the Governor of Pennsylvania told the Assembly: 'We shall have no privilege to dispute about, nor country to dispute in.'"

It was at this time and under these extraordinary circumstances that the following most remarkable article was written, and we copy what the writer says under his third or last head entire, as being the most prophetic piece of political forecasting to be found in the writings of our colonial times. We italicize the concluding sentence, the more successfully to rescue it from the corroding tooth of time to which the writer committed it nearly a hundred and twenty years ago. Here is the prophecy.

"THIRDLY—OF THE FUTURE STATE OF NORTH AMERICA.

"Here we find a vast stock of proper materials for the art and ingenuity of man to work upon—treasures of immense worth, concealed from the poor, ignorant, aboriginal natives! The curious have observed that the progress of human literature, like the sun, is from the east to the west; thus it has traveled through Asia and Europe, and now is arrived at the eastern shore of America. As the celestial light of the gospel was directed here by the finger of God, it will doubtless finally drive the long! long! night of heathenish darkness from *America*. So arts and sciences will change the face of nature in their tour from hence over the Appalachian mountains to the western ocean; and as they march through the vast desert, the residence of wild beasts will be broken up, and their obscene howl cease forever; instead of which, the stones and trees will dance together at the music of *Orpheus*, the rocks will disclose their hidden gems, and the inestimable treasures of gold and silver be broken up. Huge mountains of iron ore will be discovered, and vast stores reserved for future generations. This metal, more useful than gold or silver, will employ millions of hands, not only to form the martial sword, and peaceful share, alternately, but an infinity of utensils, improved in the exercise of art and handicraft among men. Nature, through all her works, has stamped authority on this law, namely: 'That all fit matter shall be improved to its best purposes.' Shall not then those vast quarries that teem with mechanic stone—those for structure be piled into great cities, and those for sculpture into statues to perpetuate the honor of renowned heroes, even those who shall now save their country. *O! ye unborn inhabitants of America! should this page escape its destined conflagration at the year's end, and these alphabetical letters remain legible; when your eyes behold the sun after he has rolled the seasons round for a century to come, you will know that in Anno Domini 1758 we dreamed of your times!*"

A ROMANCE IN REAL LIFE.

A Rejected Suitor Made Happy After Many Years' Waiting.

[Washington Correspondence of Boston Post.]

I heard recently of a marriage, one of the parties being a wealthy bachelor of Georgetown D. C., which was the fruition, after many years, of the youthful dream of the gentleman in the case. Fifteen years ago Miss ——, the daughter of a highly-respected officer of the government, was a beautiful, fresh young girl, admired, and sought-after by the best society at the Capital of the nation. She had many suitors and one, a Mr. ——, of Georgetown, was so sincere and unselfish in his devotion to her that she could not but accord him the highest measure of her regard, although she gave her heart and hand to another. So deeply rooted was her esteem for the rejected lover that when her first child, a son, was born she gave him the name she had refused to accept for herself. Her husband was an officer of the army and his wife and child led with him the wandering life which army families must needs experience, and so the rejected lover rarely if ever heard of the woman he had so truly loved, yet he remained faithful to her memory. The army officer was killed fighting on the Southern side in one of the battles in the second year of the rebellion, and his widow, crushed by grief, retired to a certain city in a Western State and lived in quiet and retirement with her child. Last summer the boy, 12 years old, sickened and died. The wealthy bachelor of Georgetown saw the death of his namesake in a newspaper, and it was the first news he had in many years of the woman he had wooed and lost. Arguing with himself doubtless that the childless window might stand in need of consolation, and very likely of many of the substantial comforts of life since her deceased husband was not at any time a wealthy man, and most probably died in straitened circumstances in defence of the lost cause, Mr. ——— determined to write and renew the offer he had so unsuccessfully made fifteen years ago. He wrote and offered himself and all his possessions on the condition that he was to receive for an answer a decided yes or no. If the first answer was given he wished to be married in six weeks from the time of his acceptance; if the second, the lady should never hear from him again. In due time an answer came. The widow said she was much changed by the lapse of years, and more still by her cares and afflictions. She had lost cheerfulness, beauty, all that had once made her attractive; still, if what remained of her former self was worth the having, then her dear old friend was welcome to the wreck, and in six weeks he might come to see her and the wedding day should be fixed. The "dear old friend" had waited too long to brook even a day's unnecessary delay, so the next train after the receipt of the letter carried him to the home of his beloved in the West. He found the lady very much unprepared to receive him; she had not a tooth in her head, and because her mouth was being prepared for a false set she had postponed the visit for six weeks.

"Ah, Sarah," said her lover, when he had taken a first long look at her, "you told me you had lost youth, beauty and cheerfulness, but you said nothing about your teeth. Sarah, why did you omit the teeth?"

Then Sarah rose to explain, and the explanation proved satisfactory, but the ardent lover wouldn't wait for the teeth, and so the twain were made one in spite of this little drawback on the part of the bride. They are now living in Georgetown happy and prosperous, and not even the teeth are wanting to enable the wife so enjoy all the good things offered for her acceptance.

STOCK GAMBLING.

Puts, Calls And Double Privileges Explained.

[From the New York Tribune.]

Many readers of the *Tribune* doubtless have been frequently puzzled by the terms "puts," "calls," and "double privileges." Dealings in these articles were, some years since, regarded by the better class of brokers as a species of gambling which they declined to tolerate, and which the Stock Exchange prohibited on its floor by heavy penalties. Of late years, however, the disfavor with which such transactions were regarded has moderated with the times, and, although the Exchange still prohibits such dealings on its floor, members and speculators now find ample opportunities for these transactions on the street and in the offices of "put and call brokers," who are not members of the Exchange, but who make a specialty of this business. Indeed so large has the business become that those who follow it receive a lucrative return without the expenditure of other capital than their own time and intelligence. One of the dealers engaged in the business issues the following explanation of "puts" and "calls" and "double privileges," for the benefit of those who are ignorant of the significance of the terms:

A "put" is a contract enabling the holder to deliver to the person signing the same a specified stock at a specified price, for the number of days or months agreed upon between the purchaser and signer of the contract.

A "call" is a contract enabling the holder to demand of a person signing the same a specified number of shares of a specified stock at a specified price, agreed upon between the signer and purchaser, within a given time.

"Double privileges" are contracts allowing the purchaser or holder to use them either way; that is, the privilege of delivering to the signer a specified number of shares of stock, or calling on the signer for a specified number of shares of stock, at a specified price, within the time named in the contract.

SINGULAR CEREMONY.

A Jewish Wedding in Algeria.

Steaming and Bathing the Bride---Scrubbing, Dressing, Undressing, Psalm-Singing, etc., etc.

From the subjoined sketch of a Jewish wedding in Algeria, extracted from the recent work of Lady Herbert on "Algeria in 1871," will be seen what a fearful and wonderful thing the wedding ceremony, as practiced at the present day in that country, is. Particularly harsh is it upon the poor bride; so much so that our American maids would doubtless declare, almost *to a man*, that sooner than endure all the steaming, scrubbing, fumigating, parboiling, dressing, undressing, hallooing, psalmsinging and miscellaneous torture described by the tourist, they would remain single all their born days. The account runs thus, in Lady H.'s language:

"We paused in our sight-seeing to go with Mme. de C—— and her beautiful daughter to see a Jewish wedding, for which she had kindly obtained us an invitation. We were received in an alcoved room, where a breakfast of sweetmeats, cakes and sweet wines were set out, the bride and her parents being seated on a divan at one end, dressed in rich Jewish costume. After a short time, we were told to precede the young lady to the Moorish vapor bath, which is the next part of the ceremony. Such a marvelous scene as there met our eye I despair of reproducing on paper. About fifty young Jewish girls from twelve to twenty years of age, whose only clothing was a scarf of gold or silver gauze round their loins, with their beautiful dark hair all down their backs, and their lovely white necks and arms, covered with necklaces and bracelets, were seen dimly standing in the water through a cloud of steam and incense, waiting for the bride, and when she appeared received her with loud shrill cries of 'Li! Li! Li!' in a continually ascending scale. Among these girls were hideous negresses equally scantily clothed, and one or two of them with their black wooley hair dyed bright orange color; these were the bathing women. They seized us by the arm and wanted to force us to undress too, which we stoutly resisted; and took refuge on the raised marble slab which surrounded the bath, and where the pretty little bride, with her mother and aunts, was standing waiting to be unrobed too. They took off her heavy velvet clothes, and she appeared in a beautiful gold figured gauze chemise and some lovely short red and gold drawers; they then led her, with the same cries, into an inner room, which was stifling with wet vapor and steam, and here the poor child, who was only thirteen, remained for three mortal hours, the women pouring water on her head from picturesque-shaped gold jars, and every kind of cosmetic and sweet scent being rubbed upon her. Being unable to stand the intense heat and overpowering smell any longer, we escaped for a time into the open air; but returned after about an hour to find another bride going through the same ceremonies. Some of the bridesmaids were very beautiful; one especially, though a Jewess, had regularly golden hair and blue eyes! And the whole scene was like a ballet in the opera, or rather a set of naiads or water nymphs in a picture; not like anything in real life. Their glorious hair floating over their shoulders, with their beautifully modelled arms rounded in graceful curves as they disported themselves round the bride, would have driven a sculptor or painter wild with delight! But I could not get over the indelicacy of the whole thing; it was a scene in the nude with a vengeance.

"At half-past three o'clock the following morning, we got up and went to the bride's house for the conclusion of the ceremony. A great crowd of men and musicians were grouped in the lower court. Above the bride was sitting in state, in the deep recess of a handsome Moresque room, veiled in white gauze, while a red and gold figured scarf hung in graceful folds behind her head. On either side of her were two venerable-looking old men with long, white beards, and in front of her another, holding a candelabrum with three candles. They were reading, and chanted psalms alternately with songs of praise about the 'dove with the beautiful eye,' etc.; in fact, a sort of canticle. All this time the minstrels in the quadrangle below were 'making a noise,' while over the carved gallery above, looking down upon them, leaned a variety of Jewish women, all beautifully dressed in brown velvet and satin, with stomachers and girdles richly brocaded in gold, and gold embroidered lappets hanging from the black silk head dress, which is the invariable costume of their race. This went on for hours, till the poor little bride looked quite worn out. From time to time spoonfuls of soup were put into her mouth, which she strove to resist; and then she was conducted into the court below, where the same ceremonies were gone through, except that a species of buffoon danced before her, and was rewarded by ten franc bits put into his mouth, which he kept in his cheek while drawing out a queer kind of song, which we supposed was witty, as the audience were in fits of laughter. Everything was done, both up stairs and down, to make the bride laugh, even to chucking and pulling her under the chin. But she remained impassive, it being a part of her business to look grave, and to prove by her demureness that she was old enough to be married. All of a sudden the same unearthly cry or yell of 'Li! Li! Li!' was heard in the outside court, caught up instantly by every one in and out of the house. I thought of the words, 'Behold the bridegroom cometh!' so exactly were the old traditions preserved. A very ordinary looking youth, in a frock coat and red fez, accordingly, made his appearance, and then the women covered their faces with their gauze handkerchiefs, and the men, who never ceased eating and drinking at intervals during the whole night, formed themselves into a procession; while the bride's father (a venerable looking old Jew, with a long, white beard, white turban, and crimson sash) led her to the carriage which was to take her up to the bridegroom's home, we all following, and the women's cry of 'Li! Li! Li!' resounding through the narrow streets."

PINCHBACK.

An Aged Colored Woman's Recollection of the Youthful Days of the Governor of Louisiana.

[From the Dayton (O.) Journal.]

An old colored lady, who remembers "Peter Pinchback" when he flourished here, many years ago says he was a wonderful boy. He was as bright as a new dollar (silver just from the mint), and was remarkable for reading the papers, and for his fondness for dogs and cards. "As to cards," she says, "he could jes do what he pleased with 'em; could turn a jack any-wheres from the deck, and could take half a dozen from the pack, if he needed 'em!" when as to dogs, the old lady says: "Why, any dog would foller Pete. The best dog in the world was a sure thing for him, if he could only get his hand on it. Jim Davis had a dog he sot great store by, an he always said 'ef anybody kin steal that dog he's welcome to him.' Well, Pete Pinchback took a notion to Jim Davis' hound, and one nice mornin' Jim hadn't no dog." As to papers: Our sable informant states that "Pete used to like to read about the races and the debates in Congress—they was all the same to Pete. Eory thing he could get about them excitable things he'd read; and then he'd tell what he was goin' to do some of these days. Pete allers said he know'd the time would come when colored folks would have rights same as white folks. But I never believed it. Smart as Pete was in most things, some people allers said they believed he was a little touched—he talked so wild about what he'd do some day; said he'd be as high in the world as any body!" And that remined the old lady "what Jim Davis said once, when Pete was going on about gettin' as high as any of 'em. 'Yes,' says Jim, 'you'll get higher than you want to some of those days, when there's a hanging going on!'" The old lady said Pinchback had several names—"he was powerful fond of names—but he went by the name of Pete for common." The *Journal* reporter was unable to learn whence Pinchback came, or whither he went. He seems to have made, while sojourning here, an impression that he was smart, and that if there was an elevation for his race any-where, he would climb to the top of it. Our informant says she's not certain, but she thinks Pinchback went from Dayton to Cincinnati. She had never heard a word about him until he came to the surface in Louisiana; for, she asserts, "I'm sure it's the same feller—it's just his style?"

The Fate of Three Kentucky Desperadoes.

[From the Greenville (Ky.) Gazette.]

In earlier days the Green river country, when but sparsely settled, was infested by three outlaws, who, for devilish, bloodthirsty cruelty, were never excelled by any human beings that ever existed since the creation of the world. Murder, rapine and plunder were their whole occupation, and constituted the whole source of pleasure and delight for them. They were known as Big Harp, Little Harp and Mason—the two first being brothers. It is said their headquarters for booty was at or in the vicinity of Cave-in-Rock, on the Ohio river, from whence they made their sallies upon the flatboatmen as they passed down the Ohio with their loads of produce. Their motto was, "Dead men tell no tales;" and to-day many an unlucky boatman sleeps beneath the placid waters of the Ohio, the unfortunate subjects of these men's bloodthirsty cruelty. After many years of death and robbery of boatmen, they extended their depredations into the interior, and committed several murders in the county of Henderson, when they were pursued by a party of citizens to this county, and Big Harp was killed on a hill near the residence of Bayless Oates. The hill is still known as Harp's hill. The pursuers cut Harp's head off and carried it to the county of Union, at the forks of a road where it was stuck upon a pole. The county road traveled by the party is now known as Harp's Head road. After the death of Big Harp, Little Harp and Mason fled to the State of Louisiana, where they pursued their devilish system of murdering all they came in contact with, without regard to age, sex or color, for many years, and until their names had become a terror to the citizens of the whole lower Mississippi valley. The Governor of the State having issued a proclamation of outlawry against Harp and Mason, and a so offering a large reward for satisfactory death of one or both, a copy of which fell into the hands of Harp, who, thirsting for gain, at once killed Mason, cut off his head, and after disguising himself, with his bloody evidence of death proceeded directly to New Orleans for the purpose of claiming the reward, where he was recognized by a party of flatboatmen and captured, and soon after met his death at the hands of the law. The accomplices in crime of these murderers were either captured and hung or killed, except two, who years afterward met their death at the hands of a Vicksburg vigilance committee.

Discovery of Buried Cities in Africa.

Recent discoveries in the South African Republic of Transvaal have led to the supposition that at one time the east coast of South Africa was inhabited by a race of men who were in the enjoyment of great wealth and far advanced in the arts of civilization. The ruins of several buried cities which have been discovered and partially explored have yielded specimens of ancient architecture which were evidently the work of a civilized and refined people.

The ruins of one of these ancient cities, situated on a farm near Bloemhof, on the banks of the Vaal, are to be thoroughly explored, and the results of the excavations already made are such as to excite deep interest among archaeologists. In another buried city, which is being explored by Herr Mangh, the ruins cover an area of at least two square miles. The walls of this city were thirty feet high and eighteen feet thick, built of blocks of hewn stone, laid in cement which is as hard and durable as the stone itself. Within the walls iron water pots have been found, and vases with ornamental handles. It is supposed that the inhabitants of these cities in their day utilized the rich mineral resources of Transvaal, as there are numerous mines within the limits of the republic which were evidently worked in former ages, but have been long abandoned.

A Mr. Guzman, who is promoting the organization of a company for the construction of a railroad from Pretoria to Delagoa Bay, says that near the Limpopo river he found one hundred and sixty pits which had been worked for minerals. He recently exhibited at the diamond fields specimens of ores taken from these pits which were very rich, and included copper, tin, silver, bismuth, cobalt, nickel, and quicksilver. Alluvial and quartz gold has been found in different places in Transvaal, but reports differ as to the richness of these deposits.

The stories in relation to the buried cities seem to be fully authenticated; but a boast made by the inhabitants of Sofala, a port lying parallel with the largest of them, that they have documents which prove the ruined town in their neighborhood to be Ophir, "and identify it with the Queen of Sheba," remains to be substantiated by the production of the documents.

Soft Felted Fabrics of Paper.

Among the novelties of the International Exhibition at South Kensington, not the least remarkable are the new patent felted papers of Messrs. Pavy, Pretto & Co. All the windows and doors of the Exhibition are fitted up with curtains of this new material, into which a certain quantity of animal fibre has been felted, and which is said to give a remarkable toughness to the fabric, without any very great addition to the cost. Curtains, blinds, and bed-furniture, of various patterns, are produced at very low prices; and it is fully expected that the new material will replace leather in the covering of chairs, bindings of books, &c. The feature to which special attention is drawn is its superiority over cotton and woolen materials for the curtains of sick rooms. It is non-absorbent, easily brushed, and not likely to retain contagion.

Paper seems destined to vex the tailors and linen-drapers, unless they take to it kindly themselves, and share the profits with the stationers. A paper suit of clothes for two shillings is the latest novelty, and it hails from New York. The tailors have not introduced it; but the drapers are selling the articles, which are of Japanese make. These paper dresses are said to be as tough as leather, and as pliant as linen. Rain will not reduce them to pulp; perhaps they will even wash.—*The Builder.*

A STRANGE CASE.

Inhumanity of Parent and Relatives Drives a Philadelphia Girl to Insanity and Death.

Asserting its command of the "names in the case," to be published if necessary, the Philadelphia *Day* gives the substance of a written statement left in the hands of her private physician by a young lady dying in a mad-house of that city recently, wherein a most extraordinary story of persecution unto death is told. "It appears from this statement," says the journal named, "and from others made verbally by the ill-fated girl, that she lived with her father and sister and the husband of the latter, who is connected with the city government; and that being of a very sensitive disposition, they did everything in their power to render her unhappy. Scarcely ever did she receive a fair word from them, and reproaches and indignities were heaped upon her, as she supposed, to induce her to leave them. It is said that upon one occasion she did repair to the house of a friend, but the family became ashamed and offered her a home again, which she was prevailed upon to accept, and returned. In a short time, however, the former treatment was resumed, and her sensitive nature broke down under it, until she was declared by the family physician to be deranged. She was harmless, her hallucination leading her to constant tears, and at times a childish dread of her relatives. She would rise in the dead of night and go forth in the yard or streets in her night-clothes. Sometimes she would arouse all the family in a stern manner, and compel them to sit in a circle with their arms folded for hours at a time. At last the family became in much dread of her when the paroxysms came on. The physician made every effort to determine whether the insanity was real or simulated; but at last there was no doubt of its reality and she was removed to an insane asylum. A young man to whom she was engaged to be married was the only one who could manage her, and to him she unfolded much of her trouble. All their efforts to cure her, however, were in vain; her system had suffered such a shock that death was inevitable, and she was informed of it and received the disclosure with composure. Shortly before her death she became perfectly sane, and could speak with clearness upon every topic. She charged, as we stated, that the father and sister were morally answerable for all her misfortunes and many persons who have known her history confirm it. The father has made every effort to procure her written statements, but to no avail. The facts are well known among a large circle of acquaintances, and their circulation has caused much scandal. As if in retribution, the sister had been struck with a dreadful visitation of providence, and since the first insanity of the poor girl nothing has seemed to prosper with them."

No adequate cause being assigned for such unnatural malignity as is here charged, the story may be accepted somewhat sceptically; but at the same time it offers an interesting study of one of the commonest phases of insanity—the dread delusion that nearest love is deadliest enmity.

A Rattlesnake's Tail.

When examined with philosophical deliberation the mechanism is truly wonderful. Nor was it given to that venomous reptile without a purpose. There is not a mechanic in America who could imitate the structure, such are its complications. But its use is quite as curious as the arrangement of the cells or the manner of imitating the sounds of various insects, which the rattlesnake readily accomplishes, to get the attention of birds or small animals in order to charm them into its horrible jaws. Prof. Shaler appears to have been investigating the functions of the rattle, and the conclusions arrived at is that we have never understood how important it is in the economy of that dreadfully poisonous serpent. While with the rattle game are roused, it is also serviceable in alarming animals too large to grapple with successfully, to keep off, which they willingly do, from an instinctive dread of its death dealing propensities.

Photographing the Eye and Ear.

That the interior of the human eye has been photographed is well known; though the experiment is a somewhat cruel one for a living subject still there are victims who endure it. An instance of this kind is given by Dr. Vogal—that of a very handsome young lady (whose brother is a physician), who patiently takes extract of belladonna until the pupil has become sufficently enlarged; the interior of the eye is then illuminated with magnesium light and photographed. In a similar manner has the ear been photographed—that is to say, the tympanum only. A tube is inserted, in which is a mirror, inclined at a certain angle. The mirror throws light into the interior of the ear, and is also provided with a central hole, through which the illuminated tympanum can be inspected. A system of lenses projects an image on the sensitive plate, and the picture is made in the ordinary manner.

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